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NATO Is Unable To Resolve Dispute On Turkey, Greece

BRUSSELS - NATO countries failed Wednesday to resolve a dispute over allegations by Greece that Turkey poses a threat to its security.

During meetings involving the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, and other NATO defense ministers, Greece demanded guarantees from NATO, spelled out in a formal communiqué, that the

alliance would protect it from "aggression" by Turkey.

The Turks objected to any suggestion that they would attack Greece.

The defense ministers also rejected a U.S. request that the Western alliance spend \$500 million more than originally planned for major military building programs next year, a West German official said. The request was part of a U.S. effort to

get the European allies to increase

\$1 billion in 1982 — not \$500 mil-

NATO agreed last year to spend

S4 billion on the major projects over a five-year period, and has al-

request for an increase, the alliance decided to stick to the original

plan, which calls for a review in 1983 to measure whether new

funds are needed to keep pace with

On the Greek-Turkish dispute,

the NATO secretary-general, Jo-seph Luns, said after a long day of

meetings: "I have to inform you,

to the great regret of certain mem-

bers of the alliance and of the

chair, that there is no official com-

Greeks Seek Guarantee

conflict between the Greek pre-

mier and defense minister. An-

dreas Papandreou, and Turkish of-

Then he went on to describe the

ready spent about \$2 billion. Instead of agreeing to the U.S.

inflation, the official said

A-Deterrence Called Dead By an Expert

Alliances Crumbling, Jane's Analyst States

The Associated Press
LONDON — The nuclear deterrent that has kept the peace of the world for 36 years is dead, killed by the crumbling cohesion of both the Eastern and Western alliances. the aviation expert of the Jane's military annuals said in a report to be released Thursday.

"With the cohesion of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact alliances crumbling, and the vast popular anti-war movements gaini strength, a massive and urgent reduction of nuclear weapons is clearly essential," said John W.R. Taylor, editor for 22 years of Jane's All The World's Aircraft an-

However, he asserted that the West should rebuild its conventional forces to match burgeoning

Soviet strength.
Mr. Taylor, 59, was writing in a press release for the 1981-82 edition of the aviation annual of Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., whose military works are considered au-

In 846 pages and with 1,824 illustrations, the book catalogs the aeria! weapons of the world.

The editor emphasized that the time had not come for complete nuclear disarmament, and certainly not for unilateral nuclear disar-

"Neither a growing acceptance by military leaders of the feasibili- and Britain, a formula could not ty of limited nuclear warfare, nor a, be found that would please both wards anarchy, via protest, offers a path to survival," he wrote in a foreword to the annual.

He added that "unilateralists cannot point to any period of history when abandonment of all forms of defense deterred aggres-

Since the annual went to press in October, there have been more disarmament demonstrations, including one last Saturday in Bucharest at which Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu asserted that the East-West arms race "may trigger world catastrophe." He called for the removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe.

Utah Opposition

As evidence of anti-nuclear feeling in the United States, Mr. Taylor mentioned only the people of Utah who made clear their opposi-tion to the shuttling of MX missiles around their state.

In effect, Mr. Taylor's thesis was a plea for the West to rebuild its advantage in conventional weap-ons of war — tanks, aircraft and warships - in which "the Soviet Union already has an unassailable lead, with hundreds of modern supersonic bombers and attack air-craft in service."



Liza Alexeyeva. daughter-in-law of Andrei D. Sakharov, out last September with Yelena Bonner, Mr. Sakharov's wife.

Sakharov's Fast Said to End

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet official
was quoted Wednesday as saying
that Andrei D. Sakharov has ended his hunger strike after being told that the government would yield to his demands and allow a young woman, his stepson's wife by a proxy marriage, to emigrate to the United States.

The woman, Liza Alexeyeva, 26, said she was summoned to the headquarters of the KGB secret police on Wednesday and in-formed that she had been granted permission to leave the country.

"I have been authorized to tell you," Miss Alexeyeva quoted a KGB official, Alexander Baranov, as saying on Wednesday, "that yesterday you were granted permission to leave the country. Mr. Sakharov was informed of it and he ended his hunger strike yester-day. He is feeling better today."

There has been no other official or unofficial information about the Sakharovs, who were forcibly hos-pitalized last Friday, the 13th day of their hunger strike. Mr. Sa-

His Daughter-In-Law Says KGB Promises Her a Visa

kharov, a 60-year-old nuclear physicist, had vowed that he would not end his fast until Miss Alexeyeva was allowed to join her fiance, Mr. Sakharov's stepson, in the United States. They were mar-ried by proxy there last June.

There was no jubilation at the Sakharovs' Moscow apartment, where Miss Alexeyeva is living. Mr. Baranov had cautioned her the processing of her documents will depend on her behavior, especially in dealing with Western

"He told me that I should be-have with restraint because information I was giving earlier [to journalists] have produced anti-Soviet feelings in the West," she said. Mr. Baranov did not ask her to seeing correspondents but only to change "the character of my relations with them," she said.

She indicated, however, that she would not insist on going to Gorki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow, where Mr. Sakharov was exiled nearly two years ago. The decision to grant Miss Alex-

eyeva permission to emigrate would represent an unprecedented Kremlin concession to the man who developed the Soviet hydro-gen bomb but who subsequently turned into a government critic and symbol of the drive for human

Costly Victory

But Mr. Sakharov's victory has been quite costly. It is yet to be assessed what sort of damage the protest did to his health. It is clear, however, that his reputation in the Soviet Union has suffered considerably because he chose to make a stand on what is seen here as a members of his family rather than on broad moral and political issues that he first raised in criticizing

Yet, if there is one man in this country whose accomplishments, intelligence and strength of character could permit such challenge to be mounted with dim hopes of success, it was Mr. Sakharov. Over the years he was awarded more honors than virtually any other Soviet scientist. He was also the recipient of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize for his humaı rights activities.

His pre-eminent standing in Soviet science - and more than 20 years of work in developing Soviet military might — made his hunger strike an especially complex issue for the authorities. There is also his high reputation in the West, where his name has become a household word.

The last thing the Russians wanted at a time when they are assidnonsly courting Western public opinion is to have a man of such eminence die on a hunger strike. Remarks by Mr. Baranov on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

School Raided, Storefronts Shut As West Bank, Gaza Tensions Rise

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Tensions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip continued to rise Wednesday as Israeli security forces raided a girl's school here and arrested about 200 students for conducting an illegal demonstration. Army troops in Gaza welded shut the doors of 200 Arab shops in retaliation for a commercial strike.

The protests, along with scat-tered incidents throughout the Mr. Luns said that Mr. Papen-dreou wanted "a formula which would give to himself, his govern-West Bank and Gaza Strip, marked the beginning of a second month of disturbances by Palesment and the Greek people the guarantee that the eastern frontier tinians opposed to the imposition of Greece [with Turkey] would be of a new civilian administration in the occupied territories' military protected against aggression." We had been working very Staff members of the Ramallah

hard hard to find a text which would in a general way 78 feet the content which is operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, said position of the alliance that it was inconceivable that countries of the alliance would aggress against each that Israeli soldiers burst into the other," he said. school Wednesday morning after students raised a Palestinian flag and chanted nationalistic slogans. In a statement, the school administration alleged that the Israeli

He said that despite his intervention and that of Italy, Nerway

reece and iurkev Mr. Luns said that Turkey "objected to a text which would indicate that in some way the alliance thought Turkey would be capable of attacking Greece, or that Tur-key would have the intention of

doing so." He said that Turkey gave assurances that it had no intention of attacking Greece and in fact proposed talks between the two gov-

Meanwhile, the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., called on the Western allies to maintain unity during the current arms reduction talks with the Sovi-

ity of the alliance is essential to the achievement of progress in arms control, an objective which is very strongly held by the United States government," Mr. Haig said on arriving at Brussels airport for the al-

other NATO foreign ministers and officials of the 10-nation European Economic Community. He is expected to give the foreign ministers a report on progress at the Geneva talks on reducing intermediaterange nuclear missiles in Europe.

phers. According to the statement, when the students noticed the men had weapons under their coats and surrounded them, the two threw tear gas grenades and called in army troops positioned outside. The army immediately closed the approaches to the school.

School officials also charged that Israeli soldiers wrecked the school's kitchen and cafeteria, breaking windows and throwing food at the students. They said some students and the school's administrative director, Annan Anati, were beaten, and that the princi-pal, Assia Habbash, was arrested along with 250 students.

Students Held

A spokesman for the Israeli Army command said "about 200" students were taken to military government headquarters for ques-tioning, but that most were expected to be released without being charged. The army spokesman denied that soldiers beat students or wrecked the cafeteria, and said he had no information about civilians posing as cameramen. Nearby, at the Kalendia refugee

camp, two soldiers whose car was soldiers were preceded by two ci- stoned opened fire, the army electric pow vilians carrying cameras and spokesman confirmed Stoning in- way's plann claiming to be British photogra- cidents were also reported in occupied Gaza Strip.

Nablus and near Bethlehem, and Palestinians conducted a sit-in protest at Bethlehem city hall.

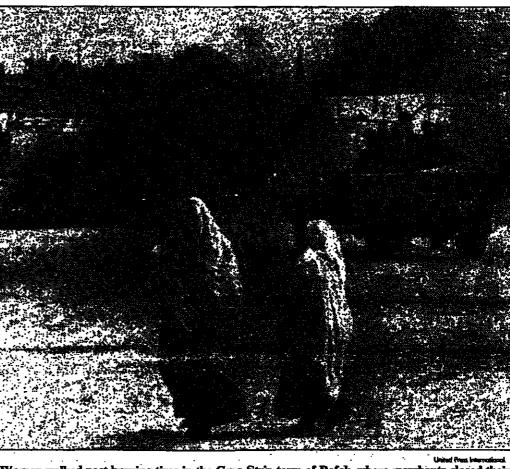
Palestinian sources in Gaza said that 200 Arab shopkeepers had their steel entrance gates welded shut as punishment for participating in a commercial strike against the occupation. They said the welding continued throughout the

The Gaza Strip town of Rafah, where a 16-year-old student was killed and three others wounded when soldiers opened fire during a demonstration Monday, remained under curfew. Shopkeepers closed for the second consecutive day, and tires smoldered in the streets.

Israel Plans Canal

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel will proceed with plans to channel watter from the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea despite a United Nations resolution condemning the project, Energy Minister Yitzhak Berman said Wednesday.

Israel plans to build a water conduit from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea to generate hydrover. Part of the water way's planned route is through the



Women walked past burning tires in the Gaza Strip town of Rafah, where merchants closed their shops for the second day to protest the fatal shooting Monday of a youth by an Israeli soldier.

Arab World Bewildered as Reagan-Qadhafi Confrontation Intensifies

White House Threatens 'Most Serious Consequences'

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Robert C. Toth Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has contacted Col. Moamer Qadhafi through a third country and warned him "of the most serious consequences" if the Libvan leader does not call off any plans he might have to assassinate President Reagan and "Alliance unity and the credibilother U.S. officials, administration officials said Wednesday.

A Reagan administration official pointed out in this connection that Belgium has been looking after U.S. interests in Libya. Without confirming that Belgium was the intermediary in this instance, the offi-cial said he was certain that Col. Qadhafi had been liance's annual year-end meeting. made aware of what would happen if Libya went Mr. Haig will attend talks with through with any assassination plot. On Tuesday, the White House communications director, David R. Gergen, said that the United States

had been in contact with its allies on the Libyan matter. He did not elaborate,
At the Belgian Embassy, a spokesman said that any representation to the Libvans would have gone directly through the U.S. Embassy in Brussels to the

Belgian government and not through Belgian diplomats in Washington.

Belgium has been representing U.S. interests in Li-bya since the United States withdrew all personnel from its embassy in Tripoli in 1980. The White House, meanwhile, has persuaded the

Senate to hold off on a resolution calling for a halt to oil imports from Libya, so that the president would have a free hand in dealing with the country.
On Tuesday, Sen. Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, denounced Libya as "an absolutely intolerable government" and introduced a Senate resolution urg-ing that U.S. imports be ended. He called for stop-

ping "as soon as possible American financing of terrorism, especially when that terrorism is directed against our country.' But Sen. Hart agreed to withdraw the resolution,

which was co-sponsored by several other senators, after the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, said the White House would inform Congress within 48 hours of what it planned to do about Libya.

The ending of U.S. imports of Libyan oil is known

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mideast Analysts See Boost to Libyan Leader's Image

By Loren Jenkins Washington Past Service

BEIRUT - The Reagan administration's public confrontation with the erratic Col. Moamer Qadhafi is inadvertently boosting the Libyan leader's check-ered image in the region and tarnishing U.S. credibility among other Arabs around the Middle East, according to Arab analysts here.

While opinion varies widely as to whether Col. Qadhafi has in fact launched hit squads to assassinate U.S. leaders in Washington, as U.S. officials claim (and doubts are even raised over Libya's capability of doing so), the analysts are almost unani-mously puzzled and worried by what they term Washington's "overreaction" to the alleged threats

Few, if any doubt Col. Qadhafi's potential for mischief and trouble. The often mystical Libyan leader's ambitions for pan-Arab leadership are too well known throughout the Middle East. Residents of the area are aware of Col. Qadhafi's ability to train terrorist groups and to purchase hit squads, like those he unleashed in Europe a year ago to eradicate exiled

critics of his regime, and of his calls for the death of Anwar Sadat and others who have opposed him.

But interviews with Arab officials, diplomats, scholars and journalists in Beitut indicate a general feeling that what one called "the almost paranoid" Washington view of Col. Qadhafi is counterproductive, giving Col. Qadhafi an importance that is hardly shared among his fellow Arabs.

'Cowboy Diplomacy'

Washington's public denunciations of Col. Qadhafi and its threats to solve "this problem in an effective, prudent but unequivocal way," as Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. put it recently, have created sympathy for Libya among many Arabs who view such U.S. actions as an arrogant exercise of "cowboy diplomacy," as a Kuwaiti newspaper called it. So have the 6th Fleet naval exercises off Libya's Mediterranean coast (and the resulting aerial class that ended with the downing of two Labyan jets) and the recent "Bright Star" military exercises and B-52 practice bombings in the Egyptian desert just off Libya's eastern border.

Washington's seeming focus on Col. Qadhafi, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE



GLOOMY DAY - Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen, center, conferred with his aides after parliamentary elections in which his Social Democratic Part, lost nine seats. Story, Page 4.

South Africa Extends Apartheid to TV Channel By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — In a logical extension of its theory that racial and cultural groups can flour-ish only if they are kept strictly separate. South Africa is about to inaugurate a new television chan-nel that will be beamed exclusively

When black television begins New Year's Eve with a six-hour variety show in five African lan-guages, the state broadcasting monopoly will have attained a milestone for the system known as apartheid, providing one television service for whites and another for blacks.

Within another year, the black channel is due to subdivide into two on regional and linguistic lines so that there will be, in effect, two buttons for blacks on most television sets and one for whites.

The main barrier against white fingers straying to black buttons or vice versa will be linguistic. The South African Broadcasting System forbids mixing of languages in programs or commercials; broadcast for blacks must be archiving. casts for blacks must be exclusive-

ly in Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, Sotho

and Venda. The black popular press, by con-trast, is mostly in English, which is widely used as a lingua franca U.S. Reportedly Selects Ambassador

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has selected Herman Nickel, a former foreign and Washington correspondent for Time and

Fortune magazines, for the post of ambassador to South Africa, according to administration sources.

If the appointment goes through, Mr. Nickel, who is now on a leave of absence from Fortune and writing a book, will be returning as ambassador to a country from which he once was in effect expelled. The Time correspondent there in 1961 and 1962, he was forced to leave when the

South African authorities refused to renew his visa. The sources said Tuesday that the South African government was aware of Washington's intention to nominate Mr. Nickel and was not expected to object. fallen leaders or otherwise react to will not normally be allowed to ut-

no such thing on television, on either channel, as a program in English directed at blacks.

A filmmaker, shooting a so-

This approach tends to rule out multiracial talk shows in which South Africans of various hues might discuss the country's problems in a common language. It also presents advertisers who want burden of preparing their message in seven languages — the five Afri-can languages plus English and Afrikaans, which are used exclusively on the existing channel for

Urban Africans tend to mix several of these languages, including
English and Afrikaans. But blacks

Theuns van Heerden, who is in charge of programming for the

A filmmaker, shooting a so-called "slice of life" commercial in a supermarket, said he had to go to 33 takes of a single sequence be-fore achieving a standard of Zulu purity that was acceptable to the South African Broadcasting Corp. "They are just being consistent," a black associated with a company that is planning to promote its products on the new channel said caustically. "They believe there is no such thing as a black South Af-rican. We can only be Zulus, Xho-

rican. We can only be Zulus, Xhosas or Tswanas.

new black service, put it differently. Black television, he said, will faithfully reflect the country's ethnic diversity. About 1,000 blacks have been received for each have been recruited for staff posi-tions with TV2, as the new black channel will be known. "I regard this as a service for blacks run by blacks," said Mr. van Heerden, an Afrikaans-speaking white.

Growing Andience

The most recent survey estimated that blacks own about 235,000 en that places own about 25,000 sets. By the time TV2 goes on the air, the television executive said, there should be a potential black audience of 1.5 million to 2 million

By the end of next year, when its five transmitters are all in operation and electrification programs now under way in black townships are due to have been completed, the audience will jump to 4 million, Mr. van Heerden predicted, putting it on a per in size but not putting it on a par in size, but not buying power, with the white audi-

television now are obviously tun-ing in on programs in English or Afrikaans that were designed ex-clusively for whites. Asked what guarantee there was that they would switch to the black channel, Mr. van Heerden pointed to the

Lebanese Shiite Moslem mili-

tants holding 35 hostages aboard a hijacked Libyan airiner again land the Boeing 727 in Beirut. They amounce that they intend to end the three-day odyssey. Page 2.

Shiite Hijacking

The Rock

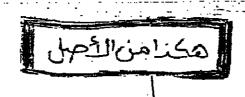
For the 25,000 residents of Gibraltar, who have been cooped up on their 2 square miles since Spain closed the frontier in 1969, there is good newsand there is bad news. Page 4.

UAW Contracts

The United Auto Workers ex-ecutive board decides to allow its bargaining councils to re-negotiate current contracts with the auto industry if work-

TOMORROW

Hong Kong Focus A special supplement on Hong Kong will appear in Friday's editions of the HTT.



Martens Pursues Belgian Coalition

BRUSSELS — Premier-designate Wilfried Martens, a former premier and a Flemish Social Christian, began talks with French-language Social Christians and with both language branches of the conservative Liberals on Wednesday, with a view to forming a center-right Belgian govern-

Mr. Martens, 45, said Tuesday that he aims to set up the 32d postwar government by Dec. 22. "Although I do not underestimate the difficulties, I believe such a Cabinet can be formed," he said.

Inconclusive elections on Nov. 8 left Social Christians and Socialists each with 61 of the 212 parliamentary seats, and Liberals with 52. An attempt by Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, a French-language Social Christian, to link the three parties in a coalition col-

Cyprus Leader Asks U.S. Mediation

WASHINGTON — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou said Wednesday that the United States could use its alliance with Turkey to play "a very positive role" in ending the long-standing dispute between Greece and Turkey over the island.

Mr. Kyprianou told reporters that "time will tell" if the administration can exert its influence over Turkey, which occupied about 40 percent of the island in a July, 1974, invasion.

Mr. Kyprianou and President Reagan met briefly Tuesday in the Oval Office. The Cypriot president later had lunch with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Despite the talks, which he termed productive, Mr. Kyprianou said he was not optimistic about resolving the difficulties

Turkey to Ask Death for 52 Leftists New York Times Service

ANKARA — An Istanbul martial law prosecutor will demand death sentences for 52 leftist union leaders at a trial set to open on Dec. 24, it was announced Wednesday.

The leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions will be brought to trial on charges of attempting to change the constitutional order of the state and establish a proletarian dictatorship, according to sources who have had access to the 865-page indictment.

This is the first time since the armed forces came to power Sept. 12, 1980, that a military court will demand capital punishment for suspects not directly linked to terrorist activities, according to Turkish legal experts. Up to now, 10 persons have been executed under the military regime for crimes connected with political violence before the military

U.K. Labor Party to Probe Militants

LONDON — Michael Foot, leader of Britain's opposition Labor Party, won a narrow victory Wednesday for his demand for an investigation of Militant Tendency, a radical left-wing group that has infiltrated his

The demand was approved 10-9 by the party's Organization Committee during a stormy debate in which supporters of the leftist group charged Mr. Foot, 68, with witch-hunting. Party moderates, meanwhile, charged that Militant Tendency was trying to take over the party and that its members were Maoists, Marxists and Trotskyites.

Right-wing and moderate members of the divided party have been pressing Mr. Foot for months for action against leftist infiltration, which they said was losing Labor votes to the new Social Democratic Party.

Cortes President Extols Democracy

MADRID — Speaking amid a standing ovation from a joint session, the president of the Cortes, Landelino Lavilla, Wednesday defended Spain's 1978 constitution and denounced "obscure forces trying to question or even destroy the manner of living together that we call democra-

In the past, Spaniards were "indifferent observers" of political events, Mr. Lavilla said, "but today they are the serene guarantors of liberty and the firm guardians of democracy."

Nine months ago, military dissidents stormed the Cortes and held more than 320 members hostage for 16 hours. One hundred officers and enlisted men issued a manifesto last Sunday supporting the the jailed coup leaders and attacking the government.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS Libyan Plane Is Back In Beirut; Hijacking To End, Militants Say

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Lebanese Moslem
militants holding 35 hostages
aboard a hijacked Libyan airliner landed the Boeing 727 in Beirut on Wednesday night after announcing they would end the three-day odys-

But almost immediately after the plane taxied to a far end of the runway, reporters at the airport could hear bursts of automatic weapons fire. Radio conversations monitored between the hijackers and the control tower indicated that the Shiite hijackers were firing warning shots to drive away the Lebanese and Syrian army units that set up a perimeter of armored cars and gun-mounted jeeps around the plane.

A spokesman for the hijackers warned Lebanese security and Syrian troops against approaching the plane, saying a "disaster will hap-pen if this warning is not heeded,"

TV Channel For Blacks

(Continued from Page 1)

ability of the state radio stations for blacks — there are eight — to hold an audience estimated at 5.5

Others suspect that the black television audience may be hard to woo. The attempt to maintain ethnic barriers on the airwaves is resented by many blacks for political reasons; they assume television will be used to give legitimacy to the leaders of the tribal "homeands" sponsored by South Africa.

There is also the question of whether TV2 will be competitive from the standpoint of entertain-ment. "I don't see anyone watching tribal dancing in the Transkei when they can be watching Dallas," an advertising man

In fact, part of the \$110-million cost of getting black television started has been the acquisition of foreign programs to hold the new

The station has also signed con-tracts with the major professional soccer league, which is racially mixed, for showing its games.

Explosion in Cape Town

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) An explosion caused extensive damage to the Cape Town offices of the Department of Cooperation and Development on Wednesday, police said. A police spokesmar, said sabotage was suspected. No one was injured.

broadcast by a Beirut radio sta-

The plane taxied to the northeastern edge of the airport and idled its engines with the right wingtip just 25 yards from a pre-dominantly Shiite neighborhood inhabited by supporters of the hijackers and near where some of the hijackers reside.

Quickly flashing lights from the windows of the blacked-out plane were used to pass signals to residents of the area, who in turn tossed rocks into the undergrowth beneath the wings to drive out marksmen who might be poised to storm the aircraft. There was no indication of anyone hiding in the bushes, however.

The spokesman for the hijackers who warned troops to stay away radioed his message from the plane to the control tower and asserted that he and his comrades had de-cided to end the hijacking and re-lease the hostages "without hurting

A recording of the hijackers' message was broadcast by a privately owned radio station.

Passengers Weeping

Airport sources said that at one point after the plane came to a balt, a hijacker announced over the radio that he would blow the plane up. "Passengers were heard weeping and pleading with him not to do it," a well-placed airport source

Earlier, when the airliner first touched down, the hijackers declared they were ready to surren-der and release their hostages, airport sources said.

The hijacking began Monday evening when three gunmen seized control of the plane over northern Italy on a flight from Zurich to Tripoli. It later landed three times in Beirut and made stops in Athens, Rome and Tehran.

The hijackers are Lebanese Shiite Moslems who believe that Libya is secretly holding captive their spiritual leader, Imam Moussa Sadr, 53, who disappeared on a trip to Tripoli more than three

years ago.

The Shiites claim that Col.

Moamer Qadhafi, Libya's head of
state, is holding the religious lead-

After leaving Tehran on Wednesday afternoon, the plane flew to Lebanon and circled over Beirut for permission to land. A hiacker, giving his name as Hamzeh, told the Beirut airport control tower: "We want to give ourselves up and release the passengers."

The plane touched down and

taxied to an area behind a cargo terminal about 300 yards from the main passenger terminal where re-porters were posted.



CAPTIVE — Martin Dolinchek, who claimed to be an officer in South Africa's intelligence service, was shown to newsmen after being seized in the Nov. 25 coup attempt in the Seychelles. The Seychelles Wednesday requested a ur-gent meeting of the UN Security Council on the attack

U.S. Officials Say Qadhafi Gets 'Most Serious' Warning

(Continued from Page 1) to be among the options under consideration at the White House. Sen. Baker said he had been told

by James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, that the administration was opposed to action on Sen. Hart's resolution because "at this delicate moment, the president should have maximum flexibility on how to proceed."

Symbolic Impact

Giving added indications that a White House decision was imminent, the National Security Council met Tuesday, with Libya a prominent item on its agenda. The meeting followed one on Monday - back-to-back sessions that have been unusual during the Reagan administration.

A cutoff of oil imports from Li-

Clash Is Seen Hurting U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

desert nation of only 3 million people, as the cause of all its frus-trations in the Middle East is viewed by most Arabs here as simplistic. The concentration of official. U.S. criticism on Col. Qadhafi has revived memories of similar U.S. obsessions with Fidel Castro of Cuba and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, both of whom, people here believe, were helped rather than hindered by Washington's attacks.

"In the eyes of the Arab world President Reagan is looking like a fool," said Ihsan Hijazi, the editor of the Middle East Reporter. "Even among those Arabs who don't like Qadhafi there is a feeling that you are giving him undue im-portance, making him something nuch bigger than he is."

Another Arab editor who, like most sources in Beirut preferred not to have his name used, said: "To you in the United States he may be a villain, but to many Ar-abs the more he is attacked the more he comes out a hero, a man who can stand up to a super-

Arab politicians say that the idea of Col. Qadhafi's small nation, most of whose people are only a generation or two out of their Bedouin tents in the North African desert, as a real threat to the United States is simply not credible here, no matter how much money Libya has, how many turncoat CIA agents it can recruit and how many sophisticated Soviet weapons it can buy.

Underlying this feeling here is the perception that Libyan influ-ence is limited, and that it is attributable only to Libya's ability to purchase temporary and unreliable support with its \$22-billion-a-year "Qadhafi has no real support in

the Arab world; no one either cares for him or takes him that seriously," said a Palestinian academic close to Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.
"Libya has a lot of publicaty but if you take the money away, it would have none. Nasser got publicity for free because Nasserism was a genuine movement. What really is Qadhafi-ism?"

Arabs in general simply look down on Libya. Col. Qadhafi's pretensions to take over the pan-Arab leadership mantle that once belonged to Nasser are viewed with undisguised contempt by non-Libyan Arabs who understand that only a leader from such large and historical centers of Arab power as Egypt, Syria and Iraq could ever be accepted in such a role. Col. Qadhaff's efforts at cre-ating his own original political phi-losophy, "the third universal theory" dispensed around the world in his little "green book," is an object

bya would have more symbolic than actual impact because Libya supplies less than 1 percent of U.S. daily oil consumption, about 150,000 barrels of the 15.9 million used by Americans.

Loss of sales to the United States probably would not have a serious impact on Libya because few other nations that buy Libyan oil are likely to join a U.S. embar-

An oil industry source said, meanwhile, that his company expected the government to order it soon to withdraw its personnel from Libya within 30 days. If this takes place, the question will be whether Libya can replace American technicians quickly enough to avoid any disruption in production. There are between 1,500 and 2,000 Americans in Libya.

Libya recently has expanded its production from 600,000 barrels a day to between 700,000 and 800,000.

During Senate debate on Sen. Hart's resolution, Sen. John C. Danforth, a Missouri Republican, questioned whether the matter had been given adequate thought. There is no clear evidence that embargoes have succeeded. Sen.

The Senate and White House moves occurred on a day of puzzling crosscurrents in the continuing furor over intelligence information that a Libyan-trained assassination team was in the United

Mr. Reagan on Monday dis-missed Col. Qadhafi's denials of a plot, saying the that United States had evidence that the Libyan leader had sent an assassination squad But a U.S. intelligence official familiar with the evidence, which

he said had been "pieced together from more than one source," said Tuesday that it could not be considered "hard or corroborated." "Corroboration is in the eye of the beholder, and it's clear that dif-

ferent eyes are looking at this," he Another official involved in the assessment of the information ex-

pressed amazement that "so much of this is being played out in the public arena. There are threats all the time,

and there are steps taken to counter them, but the public never hears about it," he said. Noting that Col. Qadhafi has denied any plot against Mr. Reagan, the official said: "Col. Qadhafi has the power to make himself right by seeing to it that nothing happens."

Another expert close to the situation suggested that the extraordi-nary publicity was intended to force Col. Qadhafi to withdraw any assassination teams he had dispatched.

WARSAW - Official Polish

Polish Regime, Union

Exchange Allegations

news organizations continued a propaganda offensive against the trade union Solidarity on Wednes-day, accusing its leaders of working for the overthrow of Communism and courting national catas-

By Brian Mooney

The union's powerful Warsaw branch hit back, saying that it was the government, not Solidarity, that was making confrontation inevitable

The union leader, Lech Walesa, conferred during the day with the Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, as the church tried to prevent a more serious conflict between the Communist government and the free trade union move-

The church announced Tuesday that the primate had sent letters to the Sejm (parliament), to the party leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and to Mr. Walesa, pleading for modera-tion and renewed dialogue.

The archbishop, making his most direct intervention in the Polish crisis since he was named primate by Pope John Paul II in July, cautioned the Seim against adopting emergency powers that he said could unleash conflict.

New Meeting Possible

There was speculation that the archbishop was arranging a new meeting between the Communist authorities and the union leaders. After nearly four hours of talks at the primate's residence Wednes-day, a Solidarity leader said they were waiting for an important tele-phone call from the government.

Meanwhile, bank employees seeking higher pay were said to have threatened to refuse to handle official accounts. The press agency PAP said bank employees would boycott central and local government accounts starting Thursday and expand the protest to cover major industry beginning Dec. 17. "In practice this means that those administrative units will be para-lyzed indefinitely," the agency

The letter from Archbishop Glemp, which was published Wednesday by Solidarity's Warsaw information service, said the church considered it its duty to speak in the face of mounting so-

"The church expresses profound concern and fear that the enactment of the [emergency powers] law will disrupt domestic peace, sever the threads of an agreement taking shape with such difficulty

As Church Seeks Peace conflict." the letter said.

Solidarity's second-in-com mand, Miroslaw Krupinski, has said adoption of the emergency law would trigger an open-ended

general strike. The spokesman of the union's Warsaw branch, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, denied allegations read on national television Tuesday night that the union had established a constituent assembly to conduct national elections behind the government's back.

The television report also said regional union branches were stockpiling bandages, distributing gasoline bombs to workers and planning to take over mines and factories

Mr. Onyszkiewicz said the reports were an attempt to create public indignation against the union and pressure its leaders into tempering their militance at a poli-cy-making meeting Friday. The union's national commission meeting is due to be held in the Gdarsk ipyard where the movement was

born last year. Five other Solidarity leaders joined the talks between Archbish-op Glemp and Mr. Walesa. They included the union's deputy chairman, Stanislaw Wadolowski, who told reporters the government's

latest propaganda campaign had neither hurt nor helped Solidarity. "The entire nation has no trouble seeing through such propagan-Mr. Wadolowski suggested that

the authorities had bugged a Soli-darity meeting last week to obtain tape recordings, widely publicized by the state-controlled news organ-izations, to show that the union was bent on confrontation.

Foreign Criticism Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. joined in the attack on Solidarity, saying the union had revealed itself as a counterrevolutionary or-

ganization preparing to destroy Socialism in Poland. A report from the official Bulgarian press agency said tape-re-corded statements by union lead-ers had unmasked "a counterrevolutionary group of people pursuing their own political embitions for power and trampling on the inter-

ests of the people and the coun-

try."
The official Czechoslovak Communist Party daily Rude Pravo said of the recent Solidarity meeting at Radom: "Solidarity's leaders announced the beginning of preparations for the final attack on the positions of the people's pow-

French Leader Vows To Hold to His Plans

tional Herald Tribun

PARIS - In firm and reassuring terms, President François Mitterrand defended his government's economic and social program Wednesday and predicted that France's worsening unemployment would level off next year and begin falling by 1983.

During a live, one-hour televised interview with two French news executives, Mr. Mitterrand also said that Israel had to recognize the right of Palestinians to a homeland and that the Palestinians and the Arab nations should recognize Israel's right to exist within secure borders.

This comment, made during an interview that focused mainly on domestic issues, was prompted by suggestions in Israel, based on remarks by External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, that France was changing its Middle East poli-

Mr. Mitterrand said his govern-

ment's plan to nationalize 11 in-dustrial groups and 36 banks would be implemented. But the plan would not be extended nor revised during the parliament's term ending in 1986, nor of his, ending in 1988. There is no risk of a new wave of nationalizations,

In what political observers said France about Socialist policies, Mr. Mitterrand said that overhauling the tax and social security systems plus decentralization of France's administrative apparatus would be pursued during 1982.

In stressing the continuity of the Socialist program and campaign

Sakharov Fast Said to End At Word of Pledge on Visa

(Continued from Page 1)

Wednesday suggest that Mr. Sa-kharov and his wife continued their hunger strike even after they were taken to the hospital, where they were presumably force-fed. The government is believed to have been under severe pressure from the Soviet scientific community as well as from various scientists throughout the world.

That it chose to relent - and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Baranov's words were part of some ruse to get the Sakharovs to end their protest — indicates that Moscow had decided to resolve the crisis quickly.
It is believed here that some of

Mr. Sakharov's friends at the Soviet Academy of Sciences have acted as mediators in reaching the reso-lution. The president of the academy, Anatoli Alexandrov, indicated in a conversation with Miss Alexeyeva on Tuesday that he was making efforts on Sakharovs' beBefore she traveled to join her husband in Gorki, Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, told journalists that she and her husband would terminate their fast only if told in person by trusted family friends that Miss Alexeyeva had received an exit visa.

If it has indeed decided to dispose of the crisis by allowing Miss Alexeyeva to travel to the United States, the government ap-pears to have achieved some im-portant objectives. Since both Mr. Sakharov and his wife are bound to be treated in a hospital for some time, they would be isolated from Moscow and the rest of the world.

Moreover, the Sakharovs, who have been married for 10 years, have been separated for the first time. Because of rigid rules in Soviet hospitals, men and women are segregated. It is generally believed here that Yelena Bonner has had what the government sees as a bad influence on the physicist.

off differences between Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Finance Minister Jacques Delors and said he did not intend to arbitrate between them. The prime minister has responsibility of the

government," he said. The question was prompted by wide and contraining debate over recent expressions of clear-cut differences between hard-liners and moderates in his government over how fast to carry out Socialist poli-

The debate broke into the open

just over a week ago when Mr. De-lors urged a "pause" and then Mr. Mauroy countered that the government fully intended to proceed with plans as they were originally announced by the president. Asked about his health, Mr. Mitterrand said that he had developed a painful case of lumbago in August, that it had been successfully treated and that he was carry-

ing on a "normal" workday of 10 to 12 hours that included foreign travel. He said a medical bulletin describing his health would be issued Tuesday. Mr. Mitterrand called on business leaders to cooperate with his government. But he said his purpose in calling for better communi-cation with the business community was not to reassure them but to promote better understanding of his government's policies and "to

open their eyes." He reiterated his intention to pursue an expansionist economic policy aimed at increasing production and particularly new invest-ments, but he did not explain how this would be accomplished nor

did he announce new measures.

Predicting that France's inflation rate would not surpass around 14 percent this year, Mr. Mitter-rand said that his government's policy would lead to a reduction in the number of unemployed, now

approaching 2 million, by 1983 af-ter leveling off next year.

In the reference to France's Middle East policy, Mr. Mitter-rand said he would make his views clear to Israeli leaders during a visit there in February. Earlier Wednesday, French officials said there had been no change in policy and that the government still believed Western Europe had a role to play in the search for a Middle East settlement.

Bolivian Labor Leader Is Reportedly Exiled

The Associated Press

LA PAZ — A Bolivian labor leader held incommunicado since his arrest Nov. 25 has been exiled to Sweden, Roman Catholic

Church sources said here. The labor leader, Demetrio Barnientos, was said to have been ac-

tive in underground labor organiz-ing since the July, 1980, military coup that deposed the civilian au-



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SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

In contrast to the harmonious scene of a year ago, when Mr. Reagan first tackled the federal budget as president-elect, the de-liberations Tuesday were marked by the forecast of a continuing recession and disagreement on the best course to follow.

In a session Tuesday afternoon was too late in the fiscal year to with David A. Stockman, director enact any basic changes in spend-of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Reagan reviewed the broad proposals for spending cuts for the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years. The review was conducted in the several decay of the services admire the context of new preliminary esticontext of new preliminary esti-mates that showed the deficit in istration economists have had to ter the administration estimated 1984, that it would be \$43.1 billion.

the 1982 fiscal year, which began raise their estimates of the deficit Oct. 1. had grown to a record of to \$109 billion for 1982, \$152 bil-\$109 billion only three months af-lion for 1983 and \$162 billion for

White House aides said Mr. David R. Gergen, the senior Reagan reviewed the budget by White House spokesman, said "little can be done" now to reduce the ways to reduce the deficit: cutting new 1982 deficit figure, since it appropriations for regular nonmil-

However, Rep. Edward J. Derwinski, Republican of Illinois, predicted that 130 or 140 Republi-

can members would "bite the bul-

let" and vote for foreign aid "in

Mr. Reagan lobbied for foreign aid in a White House meeting

Monday night with 14 Republican congressmen, Mr. Friedersdorf told reporters. "The president is

emphasizing the security part of foreign aid and is putting less em-phasis on the economic part of it,"

'Balanced Approach'

In his letter to House leaders, Mr. Reagan said the current legis-lation "represents a carefully bal-

anced approach to economic and

security assistance."
The Republicans are expected to

seek to trim spending on multila-teral economic aid, particularly for the International Development Administration. The House bill in-

cludes \$850 million for that pro-

gram. The Senate has approved only \$520 million and Hopse Re-

publicans will try to cut it back to

the context of national defense."

programs; cutting military spending; and increasing taxes.

There were indications that different administration officials were advocating different approaches.

William A. Niskanen, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, said it would be preferable to have a higher deficit than to cut military spending or increase tax-

But Mr. Stockman and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, were reportedly sticking to

Republicans also may try to re-cover from the loss suffered in the

House Foreign Affairs Committee, which made it easier for Congress

to overrule the president on aid to

Pakistan or other countries that try

Current law prohibits foreign aid to countries that are known to

be developing nuclear weapons. It has been invoked so far only

against Pakistan, for which the ad-

ministration is planning a \$3.2-bil-

lion foreign aid program, including \$100 million this fiscal year.

to waive the restriction if it is in

the national interest to do so. Con-

gress can override him with a joint

resolution that requires a two-thirds vote in both houses and that

An amendment by Rep. Stephen

J. Solarz, Democrat of New York,

ple majorities and not subject to

can be vetoed by the president.

The law now permits a president

to develop nuclear weapons.

the view that tax increases or military spending cuts should be con-sidered, since the delicit in their view could impede economic re-

cuts, and more tax increases, to help close it. Knowledgeable aides at the White House said that Mr. Stockman and Mr. Baker shared this second view, even though both were rebuffed by the president when they pushed the approach in August and September.

According to one official, it is the strategy of Mr. Stockman and Mr. Baker to have the president review all of the proposed budget cuts before making a final decision. Thus he would presumably see for himself the political difficulty of exacting major new spending cuts and come around to the

Pay Increase Approved

WASHINGTON (WP) - A pay increase for about 40,000 govern-ment executives was included Tnesday in the Republican draft of the spending bill for the bureau-racy that Congress is expected to approve before adjourning for the

Government executives' hopes which the committee adopted unanimously, would change that to for a pay increase have been raised and dashed repeatedly over the permit Congress to override the presidential waiver by a concur-rent resolution, requiring only simlast two years since their salaries were frozen at a maximum of \$50,112, but congressional sources said a pay rise for them now ap-pears likely.

dairy price supports in the second year and provide the same loan

and subsidy rates on grain that the conferees and the administration

conferees Tuesday, told them Mr.

Reagan would veto a two-year bill

and would accept nothing more

than the version that was finally

8-7 majority, then accepted the commodity clauses they opposed Monday. These will result in some

of the lower costs Mr. Reagan had

demanded. But the bill also in-

cludes higher milk price supports

than the president first wanted.

The House conferees, by a bare

But Mr. Block, who sat with the

had already accepted.

covery next year.
Some at the White House feel

that Mr. Reagan should be willing to accept a much higher deficit than he has been willing to contemplate. Mr. Reagan has long advocated balancing the federal budget, and he only recently abandoned this goal for 1984.

Rut, others are said to be a second to be a second to be second t

But others were said to be so worried about the delicit that they were prepared to urge Mr. Reagan to consider more military spending cuts, and more tax increases, to

ing cuts and come around to the view that he must seek new military spending cuts or new taxes.

5 New Candidates Enter the Race For Post of UN Secretary-General By Bernard D. Nossiter

New candidates in the running for UN secretary-general, from left: Shridath S. Ramphal, Jorge Illueca, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, and Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -Five new candidates for the post of secretary-general of the United Nations have entered the race following the withdrawal of Tanzani-an Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed

Mr. Salim, 39, opposed by the United States on 16 rounds of voting in the Security Council, followed Tuesday the lead taken by Kurt Waldheim last week Mr. Waldheim, seeking an imprece-dented third term as secretary-gen-eral, was vetoed 16 times by China and took his name off the ballot.

New Candidates

Both have indicated that they are still available if the council remains deadlocked. But most of the council's 15 members believe that there will be a new secretary-gener-al when Mr. Waldheim's term runs out on Dec. 31.

The new candidates are Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, a former UN undersecretary general; Shridath S. Ramphal of Guyana, secretary-general of the Commonwealth; Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Argentina's ambassador to Britain; Jorge Illucas, the foreign min-ister of Panama; and Prince Sa-druddin Aga Khan, the former UN high commissioner for refu-

The Security Council's president, Olara Otunnu of Uganda, said he would leave leave the list open for late entries until Wednesday evening. Mexico has been de-bating whether to nominate Jorge Castaneda, its foreign minister.

The best known of the candidates is Prince Sadruddin, whose nomination comes from Jordan and not Iran, the nation he claims as his own through family ties. His French birth, Swiss residence and American education stamp him as more Western than Asian. The Russians have sent out informal signals that they have questions about him. Mr. Ramphal's biggest hurdle will also be the Soviet Un-

by the Russians when he ran against Mr. Waldheim in 1971. Since then, however, Argentina has shipped wheat and beef to the Soviet Union, partly to offset ship-ments stopped by the United States. Argentina's human rights record could handicap Mr. Ortiz de Rozas in the eyes of several Security Council members. Mr. Illueca is not well known here, although he served as Securi-

ty Council president when it was Panama's turn this year. The Soviet Union could also be an obstacle for him and for Mr. Castañeda. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar may be an exception. He has served as Mr.

Waldheim's representative seeking to find a formula satisfactory to all sides that would remove Soviet had extensive dealings with Mos-cow, both in this job and as the Peruvian ambassador to the Soviet

Page 3

The Security Council agreed Tuesday that members will be given papers with the names of all the candidates. First the five perma-nent members and then the 10 other members will mark in secret only those names they oppose, casting informal, negative ballots. From this straw poll, Mr. Otunnu will determine which candidates stand no chance of election. He will then ask if they are willing to withdraw. The other candidates, and any who decline to pull out, will then be voted on formally. This could take place as early as

U.S. High Court Lifts Bar on Campus Prayer

By Linda Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a public university that permits student groups to meet on campus for secular activities must also allow student religious groups to meet for worship and religious study.

In an 8-to-1 vote Tuesday, the court struck down a regulation adopted by the University of Missouri that prohibited the use of university property for "purposes of religious worship or religious teaching. The regulation was challenged by an evangelical Christian student group called Cornerstone, one of more than 100 recognized student organizations at the university's Kansas City campus, that was denied the use of a room for its weekly Saturday

night meetings. The court based its ruling on the students' constitutional rights of free speech and association, rather

than on their right to the free exercise of their religion. Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., writing for the majority, said it was not necessary to decide the "free exercise" issue in light of the court's free speech holding.

The case, arriving at the Supreme Court at a time of renewed political interest in the relationship between religion and government attracted widespread notice, with a number of major religious organ. izations filing briefs. The dissent was by Justice Byron R. White.

Justice Powell emphasized that the "basis for our decision is nar-. row." The ruling, applying only to voluntary religious practices at state-supported universities, indicates no change in the court's view that the Constitution bars officially sponsored prayer in the public

The decision, Widmar vs. Vin-cent, upheld a decision by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Reagan, Haig Lobby for Foreign Aid Package

By William Chapman Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President

Reagan and Secretary of State Al-exander M. Haig Jr. appealed for bipartisan support of foreign aid as Congress approached a moment of truth this week in which Repubcent years, leaving its passage largely to Democrats who are of-ten pilloried for voting overseas lican votes will be crucial. The president Tuesday endorsed "givcaways."

two pending foreign aid bills in let-ters to House leaders, and Mr. Harg made an unusual personal appearance in the Capitol to urge traditionally reluctant Republican members to back their president's

Their efforts marked the first time in the current budget confrontation that the administration, which has urged sharp cuts in domestic spending, has also come out so publicly at the highest levels for foreign aid.

In a separate development, the administration lost a round Tuesday in its effort to gain flexibility for foreign aid to Pakistan. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, ignoring a State Department plea, voted to give Congress a stronger veto power over aid to countries believed to be developing nuclear weapons. Aid to Pakistan was banned under the Carter administration because that country is suspected of developing such weap-

Coal Mine Explosion Kills 13 in Tennessee

United Press International ... PALMER, Tenn. — Thirteen miners working 3 miles (5 kilometers) deep in a mountain coal mine were killed in an explosion apparently caused by methane gas. The blast brought the death toil to 24 in three Appalachian mining disasters in the past week.

The explosion Tuesday, Tennesser's worst mining tragedy in 70 years, followed the removal Tuesday in Topmost, Ky,, of the bodies of eight miners who may have been killed by an explosion of dynamite. Last Thursday, three men were killed when a roof collapsed

The foreign sid authorization bill and legislation for an \$11,1-billion appropriation come before the House this week, and more than 100 Republican votes are needed to pass them. Republicans have been hostile to foreign aid in re-

Varied Predictions

Vote-counters Tuesday gave varied predictions. After Mr. Haig's appeal to Republicans on the House floor, Max L. Friedersdorf, the White House lobbyist, said, "It's hard to tell if we have the votes. There are lots of undecideds. But I think his [Mr. Haig's] ments were persuasive.

Express Train Towed to Depot On 3d U.K. Run

GLASGOW — Embarrassed British Rail officials Wednesday had to tow Britain's new 160-mph Advanced Passenger Train back to its depot after it broke down on its third public

journey. Officials said that a fault in the braking system forced the Glasgow-to-London express to be halted shortly after it left Glasgow. About 200 passengers were transferred to a conventional train.

The first public trip to London of the APT, built with new technology that allows the entire train to tilt on high-speed curves, went without incident Monday. But on the return trip, the train made three emergency stops when the tilting mechanism broke down and threw passengers and luggage around

British Rail has spent £28 million (\$53 million) so far developing the APT, which was scheduled to begin daily ser-vices between Glasgow and

Latest Version of U.S. Farm Bill Could Cost Taxpayers \$11 Billion

By Seth S. King New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A House-Senate conference committee, after more than a month of haggling, has agreed on a new farm bill that will cost taxpayers at least \$11 bilhon over the next four years.

The compromise bill accepted Tuesday was a qualified victory for President Reason in his effort to slow government spending on nonmilitary items.

But if both branches of Congress accept the committee's pro-posals, the bill will ensure higher consumer prices for milk and peanuts next fall. If grain and sugar prices continue to decline, it could also cost taxpayers millions of dol-lars in wheat, corn, rice, and cot-

The new version appears headed considers it. The measure includes sugar and peanut clauses that the House voted down when it adopt-

ed its farm bill in October.

riculture Committee, Rep. Kika de cans refused. House members then la Garza, Democrat of Texas, proposed seeking an agreement on warned that very few parts of the a two-year bill that would raise bill would satisfy House members. He said it also would be difficult to pass in the Democrat-controlled House because of "the administration's stubborn insistence on many aspects of it.

Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, the influential House whip and former chairman of the Agriculture Committee, refused to sign the conference report and said he could not advise any House member who asked him to vote for

By threatening on several occasions to recommend a veto if preliminary conference agreements were sustained, Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block persuaded Senate Republicans to force down

\$680 million In a committee session Monday, House conferees attempted to ind its farm bill in October. crease dairy and sugar price-sup-The hairman of the House Agport levels, but Senate Republi-

Increased Soviet Threat Is Seen by Kirkpatrick

By Don Shannon

cign policy now poses a greater threat to world peace than at any time since Stalin swallowed up neighboring states in the World War II era, according to Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative of the U.S. representative at the United Nations.

In a tough speech Tuesday that laid much of the blame for the rise of Soviet influence on the Carter administration, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that the Reagan administrasituation of unusual seriousness.

That situation, she said, resulted from a huge buildup of Soviet military power and a U.S. policy toward the Third World that fostered discontent and anti-Amer-

She made the speech to the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative-oriented research or-

Even if the Soviet Union does not now hold military superiority over the United States, she said. the United States and the West have definitely lost the superiority they once had.

The meaning and significance Robot Killed Its Minder in

Japan Factory

Resers
TOKYO — The government
Wednesday ordered a probe of
safety standards in industrial
automation after a factory robot killed its human minder.

The Labor Ministry said it was setting up a committee to inquire into accidents following disclosure of the first recorded killing of a worker by a robot at a factory near the western city of Kobe in July.

According to a report, Kenji Urawa, 37, was crushed to death against a gear-cutting machine by a robot's arm.

Officials said he had entered an off-limits area to check the machine instead of mine the

machine instead of using the specified entrance, the door of which, when opened automati-cally, switches off the machin-

In June the International Labor Organization estimated that the world robot population was then 58,000, with about 80

of this new correlation of forces WASHINGTON — Soviet forign policy now poses a greater hreat to world peace than at any ime since Stalin swallowed up leighboring states in the World war II era, according to Jeane J. peace of others than at any time since Stalin moved to swallow neighboring states in the period of the Nazi-Soviet pact."

'Operational Objects'

Sea-lanes, strategic resources and the territory of Africa, the Mideast, Asia and Latin America have become "operational objects of Soviet ambition," she said. At the same time, she added, the expectations of progress in developpectations of progress in develop-ing nations that gained their inde-pendence in the last 20 years have foundered in frustration and bit-

Soviet expansion and Third World instability and poverty have been made more difficult prob-lems, she said, by the decline of U.S. power and such beliefs as:

• The Carter administration's expectation that economic and cul-tural ties with Moscow would somehow restrain Soviet expansion. "Unprecedented incentives were developed," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, but "unprecedented aggression nonetheless occurred."

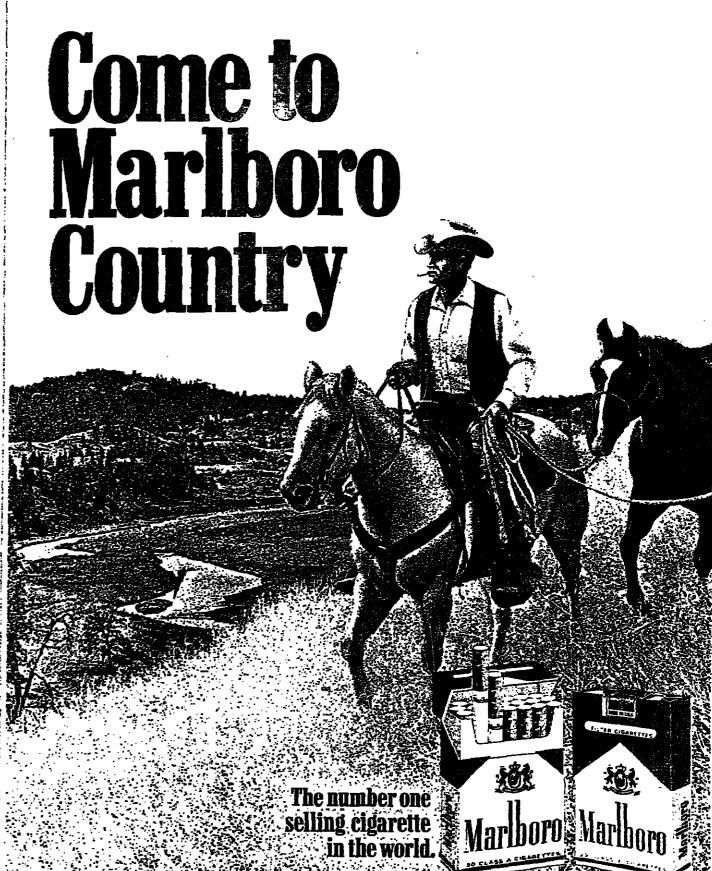
 The Carter administration's theory that restraint in weapon production would bring corre-sponding restraint in the Soviet military buildup. This argument has been "momentarily stilled by

Another theory that foundered only with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, was that Moscow's aggression was only an adolescent reaction to insecurity — "as there are no bad boys, so there are no bad governments, it is only necessary to change the environment to alter the behavior."

Accompanying the philosophy of detente in U.S. pobey was an attitude of "defeatism, self-doubt and self-delusion," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said.

She called the 1980 election a "watershed that marked the end of the period of retreat" and a "victory for those who rejected the idea of the inevitability of America's

But she warned that "the new period is an exceedingly dangerous one - perhaps the most perilous in our history — and its onfcome is far from clear."





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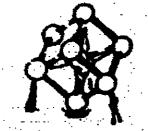
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High Expense to Cost Australia Its Record-Setting Dingo Fence

SYDNEY — The Queensland Dingo Fence, a humble Australian version of the Great Wall of China, is about to become a thing of the past.

The 3,437-mile (5,531-kilometer) barrier is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the world's longest fence. For more than 25 years it has marked the edge of the vast outback and kept the Australian wild dog — the dingo — away from millions of sheep in eastern Queensland.

The dingo, a relative of the coyote, is a savage animal killer that has taken a heavy toll in sheep and other livestock. Without the sence, which also acts as a barrier against kangaroos, rabbits, foxes and feral cats, sheep farmers say they would face disaster.

But the Queensland state government recently decided the 6-foot-high (1.8-meter) fence, which costs nearly \$1 million to maintain each year, was becoming too expensive. A new diago control program using poisoned bait will be introduced in 1982.

"Cattlemen say they don't need the fence because many of them feel the dingo is not a threat to their stock and killed only weak calves which would die anyway," said Jim Donohue, director of the Rural Lands Protection Board, the state agency responsible for the fence. "As a result, many sections of the fence passing through cattle stations need repairs and are not dog-proof. Sheepmen generally keep their sections in good repair."

The decision to use poison has angered some conservationists, who have claimed that animals besides dingoes will die. But Mr. Donohue said the poisoned pieces of meat would be effective only on dingoes. The New South Wales state government to the south, which has banned the use of the poison, will, along with South Australia, continue to depend on the fence.

Conservative Victory in New Zealand Confirmed by Absentee-Ballot Count

WELLINGTON, New Zealand - Final counting of absentee and overseas ballots Wednesday confirmed that Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's conservative government survived in the general elec-Mr. Muldoon's National Party

Tanzanian Official Barred

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Tanzania's minister of state for manpower development and administration, Abel K. Mwanga, lost his parliamentary seat when the High Court ruled Tuesday that his election in October was influenced by a distribution of food

ment after the final count gave it narrow victories in four parliamen-

It will have a working majority of one after it appoints a speaker in the unicameral Parliament. Mr. Muldoon's party has 47 seats, the Labor Party 43 and Social Credit

three years, and Mr. Muldoon said Wednesday he expected to govern for the full term.

The National Party president George Chapman, predicted Mr. Muldoon, 60, would lead the party in the next general election, saying: "The National Party is very fortunate that it has a leader who is a three-time winner.

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of Arabic would be an advantage.

Danish Voting Leaves Parliament

By Leonard Downie Jr.

Washington Post Service COPENHAGEN — Queen Margrethe II of Denmark began the search for a new government Wednesday with the country in a political stalemate following Tuesday's national election.

The voters abandoned Premier Anker Jorgensen's left-of-center Social Democratic government in apparent protest against high un-employment and years of chronic economic crisis. The election left the Parliament almost evenly divided between parties of the left and right, with small centrist par-ties holding the balance of power.

Political Crisis Seen

represented in the new Parliament. impossible to predict whether the new government would be formed by Mr. Jorgensen's Social Demospending and taxes.

Analysts said that the negotia-tions could last for weeks, pro-ducing a political crisis like that re-

LONDON — Canadian officials

custody of their constitution

arrived Wednesday in London to ask Queen Elizabeth II formally

and thus end the last vestige of British colonial authority in North

Parliament, a compromise after 18 months of debate among Prime

The request from the Canadian

approaching 10 percent.

center coalition.

tary seats, down from 20 seats two years ago. It suffered from Mr. Glistrup's sentencing, just weeks before the election, to four years in prison on conviction of "gross tax evasion" for a complex corporate tax-avoidance scheme he devised for himself and about 20,000 clients. He has been free on bail during the election campaign while appealing his conviction.

The balance of power could be held by one of the small centrist parties, the Radical Liberals, which won nine parliamentary

The election had been seen as a test of how far Scandinavians were willing to move politically to the right in their search for relief from the high taxes and economic stagnation of their expensive welfare states. Largely by promising to re-duce taxes and curb welfare state spending, conservative parties had been steadily gaining support during the last several years in national and local elections in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Russian Attempts Then Is Arrested

MOSCOW - Police have detained a man who tried to sue the KGB secret police for breaking a promise to allow him to emigrate to the United States, his wife told

Viktor Tomachinsky, a 36-yearold motor mechanic, brought suit against the KGB and the Interior Ministry, seeking \$20,000 compensation for wages he claimed he would have earned if he had been allowed to emigrate.

During the hearing, Mr. Tomachinsky told a panel of three judg-es that the KGB and Interior Min-istry had agreed in January to al-low him and his family to leave the

Mr. Tomachinsky argued his case without counsel. He told Western correspondents that he would consider an appeal.

Rights Group Says Repression Is Now Harder to Conceal The United States was named because of its acceptance of the

death penalty.

El Salvador and the Soviet Union got the longest entries, nine pages each, but some nations, such

> port said, "thousands of people de-tained without warrant have disappeared or been murdered by the security forces." In the Soviet Union, it said, "severe repression of

all forms of dissent continued."

With Almost Even Left-Right Split

Mr. Jorgensen, 59, is still Den-

it will be almost impossible to

The Social Democrats won 32.9 percent of the vote and 59 of the

175 seats in the Danish Parlia-

ment, down from 38 percent and

68 seats in the last election two

Conservative Gain

The biggest gain was made by the more leftist Socialist People's

Party, with 11.3 percent of the vote

and 20 seats in Parliament, nine

more than it won in the 1979 vote. The party leader, Gert Petersen.

said that voters had deserted the

Social Democrats for his party be-

cause Mr. Jorgensen had put more priority on trying to reduce trade and budget deficits than on trying

Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau

and the provincial premiers, was flown to London from Ottawa by

the Canadian armed forces over-

It was to be presented to the

Moore, at Buckingham Palace

queen's private secretary, Sir Phil-

by Esmond Butler, private secre-

Edward Schreyer, who signed it

The parliamentary resolution

asked the queen, who is head of state of both Britain and Canada, to "patriate" the constitution, the 1867 British North America Act,

which has remained in London de-

spite Canada's independence from Britain since 1931.

officials were drafting legislation permitting the transfer of the con-

stitution from London to Ottawa.

It could be passed early next year, possibly by February, they said.

The Canadian Senate endorsed

by a vote of 59-23 the package of reforms passed overwhelmingly by

the lower house last Wednesday.

The government majority in the Senate rejected several amend-

ments, including some designed to

make the reforms more acceptable

to the predominantly French-speaking province of Quebec, the only province of the 10 that has

provinces until the constitution ar-

Swiss Choose a President

The Associated Press

Fritz Honegger was chosen by par-liament on Wednesday as Switzer-

land's president next year, contin-

uing the custom of rotating the largely ceremonial post among the

seven members of the federal exec-

BERN — Economics Minister

rejected them. Mr. Trudeau has

rives in Canada.

British government sources said

tary to Canada's governor genera

into law Tuesday night.

govern the country."

years ago.

Canada Formally Asks

Queen for Constitution

lands and currently gripping Belgi-um. Each of the three is a highincome, high-tax country whose politics has been destabilized by the demands of expensive welfare states on economies suffering badly from inflation and recession

mark's most popular politician, according to opinion polls and the election results. He has been premier for eight of the last nine years in a succession of relatively short-lived, minority Social Democratic governments. But he said Tuesday night that this, the country's sixth election in the last decade, had produced a Parliament with which

Mr. Jorgensen said Tuesday that he would maintain a caretaker government while the queen negoti-ates with leaders of the parties Political leaders said that it was crats, who are closely identified with Denmark's generous welfare state, or by a coalition of right-ofcenter parties who promised voters that they would drastically reduce

cently experienced by the Nether-

On the right, the Conservative Party got 14.4 percent of the vote,

increasing its seats in Parliament from 22 to 26, while its intended coalition partner, the Liberals, received 11.2 percent of the vote, which gave it 21 seats, one less

The Center Democratic Party, which won 8.3 percent of the vote, increased its strength from six to 15 seats after promising during the campaign to support a right-of-

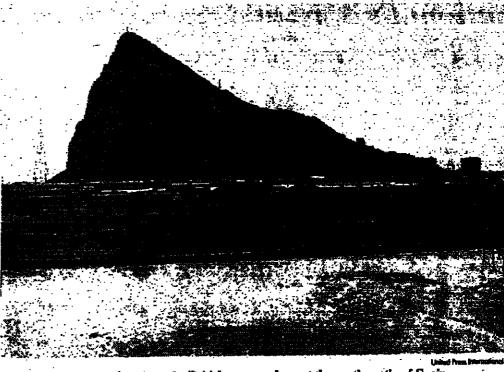
The rightist, anti-tax Progress Party of Mogens Glistrup, a con-troversial tax lawyer, got 8.9 per-cent of the vote, for 16 parliamen-

The Conservative Party leader, Poul Schlueter, said that the election gave his party the right to head a governmental alternative to Mr. Jorgensen's Social Democrats. But he acknowledged that the two blocks appeared to be almost even-

To Sue the KGB, The Associated Press

Western correspondents.

A Soviet civil court declared itself incompetent to consider the case. Mr. Tomachinsky's wife said that about two hours after the hearing ended Tuesday, police archanges to the agreement with the rived at their Moscow apartment and took her husband away. She said she did not know if he was charged with an offense.



The Rock of Gibraltar, the British crown colony at the southern tip of Spain.

Gibraltarians, Amid Good News and Bad, Are Facing a 'Journey Into the Unknown'

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service GIBRALTAR - Both the good news and the bad news are causing anxiety among the 25,000 residents of Gibraltar, who have been living cooped up on their 2 square miles of mostly vertical land since Spain closed the frontier in 1969.

The good news is that sometime next year the Spanish government will probably open the heavy metal gate that separates Gibraltar from the mainland, encouraging a negotiated solution to a diplomatic tangle that started when British forces

eized the strategic peninsula in 1704. The bad news is that Britain, the colonial administrator of Gibraltar and the source of twothirds of its income, has decided to close down the Royal Navy dry dock here, imperiling as many as 2,000 jobs.

"We are making a journey a little bit into the unknown," said Sir Joshua Hassan, 66, the lawyer who has been Gibraltar's elected chief minister for a decade. "Even 500 or 600 people unemployed in a place of this size is a national disaster. We haven't got the money. We hope to have some help from England. Otherwise we are sunk."

Many Gibraltarians, determinedly British in

their political convictions although they are of differing Mediterranean origins, hope that the opening of the frontier by Spain will give their fragile economy, and particularly its faltering tourist sector, a lift.

But in the next breath, they depict an expected influx of Spanish tourists and workers as a threat to their tranquil, largely crime-free and relatively prosperous way of life, which British largesse and their own eleverness has created since the Franco government began imposing restrictions on Gibraltar in the 1960s.

"What we have now is our way of life," said Solomon Levy, a real-estate dealer. "I myself am a Jew, and here in Gibraltar we have four synagogues, and they are out in the open, not hidden away like the one in Madrid.

"The unique thing about Gib," he went on, "is that, no matter what religion you are - Protestant, Catholic, Hindu, Jew — we are one big happy family. People don't care a bit if they don't open the frontier. We are very busy here."

Though they tend to speak more Spanish than English among themselves — English is the high-culture language of bureaucracy, classroom and television — most Gibraltanians are profoundly suspicious of Spain. They condescendingly contrast their miniature Westminster style democracy with what they perceive as Spain's instability. Last February's failed coup in Madrid provoked a new round of "I told you so" conversation on the

We know them too well," said Peter Isola, leader of the opposition Democratic Party for British Gibraltar, which holds six of the legisla-ture's 15 seats. "Spain has evolved democratically pretty well, but the Spanish character is still there. The Gibraltarian does find himself different.

He added that this feeling has deepened and hardened since the mid-1960s, when Spain began ightening restrictions.

This ardent pro-British and anti-Spanish senti-ment is one of the biggest stumbling blocks to a resolution of the Gibraltar question, since Britain has promised that it will not permit the Gibraltarians to come under Spanish sovereignty against their will. Spain regards Gibraltar as Spanish, but today it seems prepared to woo the Gibraltarians rather than keep them locked up.

But the phased closing of the Royal Navy dock-

yard, a cost-cutting move announced in London on Nov. 23, has suddenly shaken confidence in British steadfastness. "I think it's the most serious crisis we've had to face in Gibraltar, without doubt," said Joe Bossano, leader of the colony's 6,000-strong Transport and General Workers Union, which three years ago won a successful fight for the same wages as English dockworkers.

Mr. Bossano, a popular figure who ran second to Chief Minister Hassan in last year's elections, has customarily favored close ties with Britain but now, feeling angry and betrayed, he talks as if the best route for Gibraltar might be outright in-

But Mr. Bossano's tough talk on independence reflects his bitterness rather than a realistic political project, since neither Britain nor Spain would countenance an independent Gibraltar. But if he carries through on a threat to call a strike at the Royal Navy base, Gibraltar's toyll could be dis-

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In a report on political impris-

LONDON - Repression of human rights around the world, from Soviet labor camps to military killings in South America and entions without trial in Africa, is becoming harder to hide, Amnesty International says in its annual report, to be released Thurs-

onment, torture and executions, the London-based human rights organization named 117 nations.

"No comparisons are made because there are no ways to quantify the misery caused by the repression cataloged here," Amnesty In-terntional said in a 426-page report

covering the 12 months up to April 30, 1981. "Nor is it possible to establish whether repression is in-creasing; certainly awareness of it is. It is now harder for states to hide repression."

as Nigeria, were not assessed be cause of the lack of information, the report said. In El Salvador's civil war, the re-

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National's 'Oresteia' Is Big Disappointment

International Heroid Tribune
ONDON — I had hoped to be able to be more enthusiastic about Sir Peter Hall's new "Oresteia," not least because it presents Aeschylus in a version by Britain's greatest modern theatrical poet. Tony Harrison, that has been fully five years in the making, and because it does meet the minimum requirement that the National Theatre ought from time to time to be offering something on a scale and in a style not readily available

Sadly that is the most to be said for what is currently happening at the Olivier: coming as it does almost two years after the broader and far more accessible "Greeks" cycle at the Aldwych, this is more in the nature of a classroom exercise. For all three of the plays that make up the "Oresteia" ("Agamemmon," "Choephori" and "Eumenides") Hall has opted to have a cast-chorus playing in heavy immobile masks behind which they are then effectively

Not for the first time on the Olivier stage, a deadly operatic ritual has overtaken live drama; a program note of unusual inanity in-forms us that these masks are not in fact being worn to recreate the anyway unknown conditions of original production, but then adds that they do nevertheless have an effect comparable "to the protec-tive masks worn by welders." That nobody pays £9 a ticket to sit for upward of five hours watching welders at work seems not to have occurred to anyone on the South Bank, and as a result what might have been a powerful visual and aural experience is reduced to the static dimensions of a radio play produced by the inmates of some provincial university drama department intent on returning the classics to their roots.

It is an academic experiment of considerable tedium, largely because, for better or worse, we have now come to expect more of actors than movements of the voice and arms: we need eyebrows and eyes

D'Oyly Carte Closing Seen The Associated Press

LONDON — It appears "inevi-table" that the D'Oyly Carte Op-ers Company, which produced the first Gilbert and Sullivan operettas 106 years ago, will close at the end of this season, according to a company official. Peter Riley, deputy general manager, said he believed trustees of the near-bankrupt company were unanimous on closing after next February.

not frozen into immobility, and without that kind of life and detail we are left with a carefully choreo-graphed maseum display of what Greek drams might have looked like to the Greeks.

Not even the brilliance of Harrison's language and a stunning score by Harrison Birtwistle can bring it to anything more than very occasional flashes of life. Excellent actors whose range, subtlety and differentiation are the hallmarks of their trade are here strapped into solid puppet head-frames through which they are then supposed to relate to a modern audience the remarkable story of Agamemnon's sacrifice and Clytennestra's revenge and the final verdict on Orestes, and I suppose we were lucky they didn't also have to have one arm stranged behind their one arm strapped behind their

The production ends, incidentally, with the most shamelessly engineered standing ovation I have ever seen in a theater, with the actors by word and gesture inviting the audience to rise as the players leave, and the audience responding. As one distinguished veteran critic said on leaving, "When I want a religious experience, I'll go to a church."



"Oresteia" masks fail to weld play together.

'Fausta': Major Donizetti Revival

By William Weaver

P OME — The so-called Donizetti revival has been going on for at least 30 years, and while it has brought about some genuine and valuable rediscoveries, like "Anna Bolena" and "Maria Stuarda," the enthusiasts have also uncarthed some routine works,

inevitable in the composer's vast production.

Therefore, when the Teatro dell'Opera here apnounced the first production since 1859 of Donizetti's "Fausta," anticipation was mixed with skepticism. But, in the event, that distrust was misplaced: "Fausta" is inquestionably an important and highly enjoy-able piece, and this Roman presentation is a welcome, major contribution to our knowledge of a systematically underrated composer.

Written for the San Carlo in Naples in 1832, just over a year after "Anna Bolena" and only a few months before "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Fausta" belongs to that line of noble, classical works that includes 'Poliuto" (and its French version, "Les Martyrs") and "Belisario." The characters live on a larger-thanand Bensano. The characters are on a larger-thanlife scale and inspire the composer's finest, most lyrical flights. The long-lined melodies have a sweetness
at times suggesting Bellini. They also have a Verdian
vigor. But the opera, like all of Donizetti's best, has
its own unmistakable, engaging quality.

Daniel Orea, chief conductor of the Rome Opera,

had prepared the work with care, and when he fell ill, the prompter, Alberto Leone, took over and produced a fluent, convincing performance. If there were occasional lapses of tension and slack tempos, these were negligible.

The conductor had a sound, experienced cast. In

the title role, Raina Kahaivanska again demonstrated again her gifts as an interpreter. Though her voice is not exceptional (and at times showed evidence of wear) Kabaivanska knows how to put an aria or a scene across, and in this Phaedra-like role she has one golden opportunity after another. She exploited them shrewdly and effectively.

Donizetti wrote some of his most beautiful music for the baritone voice, but the Donizetti baritone is a different animal from the Verdi species. While Renato Bruson can certainly sing Verdi's music excellent-ly, he is particularly suited to roles like Costantino, here he can display his gift for drama and intensity without sacrificing the natural beauty and bric flow of his singing. He also looks every inch the Roman

In the less happy role of Crispo, Costantino's son, the tenor Giuseppe Giacomini — always a wooden actor — was also less at home stylistically. He indulged in sobs and shouts now and then, as if he were singing Mascagni. Still the sheer power and ring of his instrument won him applause.

Sandro Sequi, the director, used the artists skillful-ly, allowing Kabaiyanska and Bruson to move and stride and pose, and keeping Giacomini as immobile as possible. Giovanni Agostinucci's virtuoso set was always handsome. The numerous stairs provided a few pitfalls, especially when coupled with Giuseppe Crisolini's costumes, of admirable beauty and taste, but not always easy for the singers to handle. Still, this was a production always enjoyable to watch and, except for a few moments, to hear. Donizetti's "Fans-ta" is a splendid work, and the Rome staging deserves

Playing Together: Chess-Mate or Checkmate?

By Judy Klemesrud

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — John and Shernaz Kennedy
are both high scale and the state of EW YORK — John and Shernaz Kennedy are both high-ranking tournament chess players. He is 24 years old, she is 27. When they announced that they planned to marry, his worried father took him aside and said: "John, you're going to marry this girl. What happens if one of you becomes a significantly better player than the other?"

It was something the young Kennedys had thought about too. According to other couples who compete at the highest levels of a game be it chess, backgammon or bridge — it is something that they strongly considered before getting married. They realized that their love of the same game might help bind them together, but at the same time they wondered if the pres-sures of competing at such lofty levels — often against each other — could eventually split

The Kennedys, who met at a chess tourna-ment in 1979 say that one thing they do to prevent competitive conflict is try to stay at the same level of play with each other. Mrs. Kennedy, who was born in India, is rated 2046 and is the No. 4 ranking woman chess player in the United States; her husband is rated 2085. Both ratings are in the expert category, a ranking just below master. They consider themselves to

"I can't stand it when John's too much above me." Mrs. Kennedy said. "I feel the same way," her husband added.

Playing Against the Clock

So they spend many nights at home in their small apartment in New York with their 8-week-old daughter. Pria, either playing speed chess with a time clock ("We fight consta Mrs. Kennedy said) or studying some of the 200 strategy books in their library.

Kennedy, who works as a production planner for a Long Island electronics company, plays every Thursday night at a local chess club, and both play in tournaments almost eve-

To indicate the extent of their love for chess, Mrs. Kennedy took out a picture album that showed the couple playing chess in full wedding regalia during an outdoor reception at Kennedy's parents' home in Northport, N.Y., in October, 1980. "There were five or six chess games going both before and after the ceremonal of the couple of the couple of the ceremonal of the ceremon " she recalled with a smile. "We have a lot of chess-playing friends."

The family tournament record so far favors Kennedy: He has had three wins, two draws and one loss against his wife. He grinned when he recalled the first time they competed in a tournament, at the Marshall Chess Club in Manhattan. "I couldn't do it, I couldn't concentrate, so I proposed a draw," he said. His wife added, "It's the first time I've ever accepted a draw without playing it out."

They agreed that the greatest moment of their lives had nothing to do with chess. "It was seeing my daughter being born," Kennedy said. His wife, who had the baby by natural childbirth, nodded in agreement. Charlene (Sugar) Mirzoeff, 31, a top-ranking

backgammon player, met her husband, Joseph, 30, over a backgammon board at the Mayfair Club in Manhattan. His first words to her were: "Well let the wench roll" "We were attracted to each other right away," she said even though he hustled me out of \$600 I planned to use on a trip to Monte Carlo." She was living in Houston at the time, and



she was so impressed with his backgammon skills that she invited him there to play as her partner in a tournament. They each lost \$1,000

but wound up getting married six months later.

The couple, who live in Manhattan, say one of the main reasons they are interested in backammon is that it is usually played for money. Mirzoeff said that he had won \$5,000 and lost \$2,000 in a night. "On most days I win no more than \$200," he said.

At one time Mirzoeff, who has a degree in mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, earned a living from backgammon. Nowadays, since he has a wife and her 11-year-old son from her first marriage to support, he has gone to work as an actuary with a pension and computer consulting concern.

Mrs. Mirzoeff supplements the family income by playing backgammon almost every day, usually at the Mayfair Club. Mirzoeff joins her there almost every night and on weekends.

Do they think their mutual interest in backgammon has helped or harmed their marriage?
"There is rivalry," Mirzoeff conceded, "but backgammon helps us to understand each other and it gives us a common ground. We probably fight harder than other couples, but somehow it doesn't seem as serious. It may have something to do with playing games all the time and fighting to win."

When Jacqui and Victor Mitchell of Man-

hattan began playing bridge together on the tournament level in the late 1950s, there were "a few tears" on her part, Mrs. Mitchell said. She could not recall any specific instances, but her husband could. "I once got punched by her girlfriend on the way out of a tournament because I made Jacqui cry," he said. "All I said was, 'How could you pass?"

Today the marriage seems much mellower, perhaps because they have decided not to play

together in competition. Mrs. Mitchell has risen to the rank of grandmaster, the highest in the bridge world, and her husband is a world

master, the second highest.

Asked if she were the better player, he replied affirmatively, but she said: "Oh, heavens no! He taught me how to play bridge. He's the highest authority on all bridge matters." "She doesn't need me one bit," her husband

cut in. "Now I'm just a waiter. I go to tournaments and wait for her."

British Rail Jumps Language Track

ONDON - A letter from British Rail to a passenger explaining why there was no dining car on a train won the top booby prize in the 1981 Plain English Awards.

"Whilst I can readily appreciate your frus-tration at the loss of breakfast, since in the circumstances you describe it is unfortunately true that in many cases where a catering vehicle becomes defective and both stores and equipment need to be transferred into a re-

placement car, this can only be done during the

train's journey," the letter from the director of the catering division said in part.

"Almost untranslatable," said Chrissie Maher, an organizer of the annual awards.
On the other hand, "the standard of many of the entries was better than last year," said Maher. Winners included leaflets by stateowned British Gas ("Help Yourself to Gas Safety"), the Clocktower Association ("Information Pack for Pregnant Women") and the government Customs and Excise department ("Filling in Your Value-Added Tax Return").

This year's losers, each given a plaque and a plate of Lancashire tripe, included two nationalized industries, three local councils, one council leader and two insurance companies.

U.S. Again Says Forged Documents - Are Being Used to Discredit Policy

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service WASHINGTON -- State Department officials have drawn attention to the appearance in recent months of forgeries apparently in-tended to discredit U.S. foreign policy. They attributed some of the forgeries, which have appeared in various parts of the world, to the

At a briefing Tuesday, two offi-cials distributed copies of a forged letter addressed to King Juan Car-los I of Spain and signed with the name of President Reagan, as well 25 news stories and memorandums describing four other alleged diplomatic forgeries.

The two officials declined to permit their names to be used and asked to be identified as "senior State Department officials."

The officials said that some of the material "is clearly Soviet-laheled." In other cases, one of the officials said, "we do not know where it comes from" and "we are not saying categorically" that these forgeries originated with Soviet of-

Frequent Criticism

The Reagan administration has frequently criticized the use of clandestine operations by the Soviet Union that, in the words of a State Department special report, "seek to discredit and weaken the United States and other nations' through such techniques as forgerics of documents and what the world's intelligence agencies call

disinformation. Disinformation is defined as the use of distorted or false information to the disadvantage of another

In Tuesday's briefing, the offi-cials drew attention to what they described as a "surfacing of forgod U.S. war plans" in European capi-ials on 11 occasions since June,

The officials said the latest case involved a "leading peace activist" in Norway whose name was given as Bjarne Eikeljord. The officials said he had published an article on Nov. 27 alleging that he was in possession of a U.S. Army document indicating that in the case of a European war the United States would attack there's in Norway. would intrack targets in Norway

with nuclear weapons. The Norwegian had promised, but had so far failed, to bring the document to the U.S. Embassy in Oslo for examination, the officials said. They added, however, that they believed it was a version of a titled, "Holocaust again for Eu-

Enropean Targets

The officials said that various versions of this document had been appearing, mostly in Europe, since the 1900s. They added that it appeared to be based on a "matrix" of cover pages, wording and language from a group of socret Army documents stolen in the

One of the officials speaking Tuesday said that the forged versions, appearing genuine because they duplicated some of the forms from the stolen documents, were used to try to convince Europeans the United States had military plans to "blow up European targets with nuclear weapons" if the Soviet Union overran portions of

Western Europe.
The official declined to say how important he believed the use of such material may have been in encouraging a recent wave of protests in Western Europe aimed at blocking a proposal to deploy 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear weap-

ons in Europe. The officials did not furnish copies of the alleged forgery itself but only two cover sheets, one of which bore a Department of the

in other nations. It may have been tions.

1960s by Army Sgt. Robert Lee made to discourage the Cortes, the Johnson, who was subsequently convicted as a Soviet espionage ing NATO membership. Various Spanish newspapers this fall branded it a clumsy forgery.

> Other information furnished Tuesday included a copy of a news dispatch, dated Oct. 9, attributed to the Vienna correspondent of the Soviet newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda. It described a U.S. "secret document 7770x0-70" that pur portedly marked Austrian "cities and installations for targets for nuclear destruction."

The officials said Tuesday that the numbered document referred to was an unclassified, black-andwhite map of Austria printed by the State Department.

On Oct. 9 the State Department published a four-page "Special Re-port" on what it described as "active measures" by the Soviet Union to influence events by forgery, disinformation and other measures. Officials were asked then The forged letter from Mr. and on Tuesday if the CIA did not Reagan to the king of Spain urged also use clandestine methods to inthe king to expedite Spain's entrance into NATO and made unflattering references to some said it was not department practice groups and persons in Spain and to discuss U.S. intelligence opera-

Shuttle Radar Survey Covered a Huge Area

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Paul Service
WASHINGTON — As short as
it was, the second flight of the
space shuttle last month produced

enough of the first radar "photo-graphs" of the Earth's surface to cover 10 million square kilometers (4 million square miles), a region the size of the United States. The abbreviated three-day flight of astronauts Joe Henry Engle and Richard Truly generated infrared images of 80,000 kilometers (50,000 miles) of the Earth's surface across four continents and spectacular photographs of the

tops of thunderclouds around the It also provided measurements It also provided measurements from space of where fish school in the Yellow Sea, the South China Sea and the Mediterranean Sea and the first attempt from space to measure carbon monoxide pollu-tion in the Northern and Southern

"We had planged to do these experiments over five days and we only got three," Dr. James Taranik of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said at a news conference Monday. "In spite of that, we think this entire mission was nothing short of an onistanding success."

While it will be months before the results are known from the six experiments carried in the shuttle's cargo bay, the scientists who designed the experiments were de-lighted with the way they worked. The only experiment that did not work on the shortened flight was an experiment to see how fast sun-

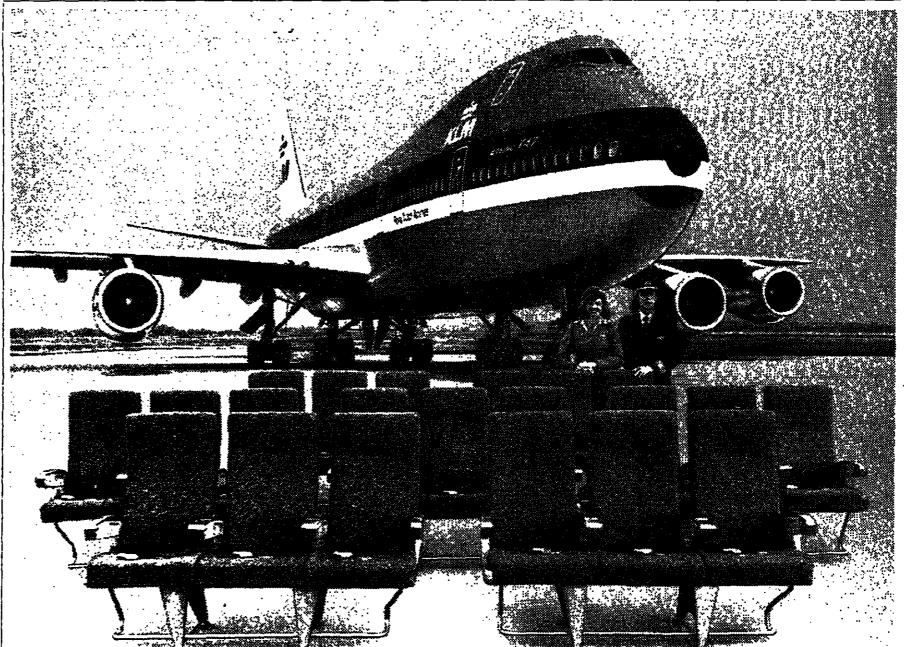
flower seeds grew in weightless-

work was that the mission was too short," said Dr. Allan Brown of the University of Pennsylvania.
"We really needed two more days
to prove the results of our experi-

The most successful experiment was clearly the imaging radar, whose 6-foot-wide radar antenna was able to penetrate storms, the dark of night and the cover of vegetation to return radar "photographs" of 10 million square ki-lometers of North America, Afri-

ca. Asia and Europe. So sharp were the radar photos that the shallow slopes of the cill's hordering the Corinthian Canal in Greece could be discerned from space. So sensitive was the radar that images it made of the Medi-terranean Sea off Sardinia showed patterns on the sea surface made

"This was the longest radar strip of the Earth ever taken," said Dr. Charles Elachi of California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where the radar was developed for the Pentagon to map rough terrain. This is going to be a very useful tool for



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Page 6 Thursday, December 10, 1981 +

Coping With Qadhafi

There is reason to believe that the alarm there is all too much evidence of the capacibeing raised about a Libyan assassination plot resulted in the first instance from an unauthorized leak, not an authorized one. As seasoned Washington hands would know, any leak would be sure to set off a journalistic scramble to put more information on the public record. Still, the distinction is not trivial. An authorized leak of this kind suggests a casualness toward intelligence sources and a disconcerting readiness to raise public expectations of an official reprisal. By contrast, an unauthorized leak suggests "merely" that the administration inadvertently has lost control of the public play.

The discussion of the authenticity of the alarm should not be allowed to distract attention from the heart of the matter, which is the report of the plot. No one familiar with Col. Moamer Qadhafi's record of murder, subversion and aggression can doubt that it was only prudent for American officials to take seriously whatever they may have learned about his plans. A great power invites a certain mocking when it appears so concerned about a small country's supposed depredations. Col. Qadhafi could be seen on television last Sunday playing a delighted David to the American Goliath However,

ties of dedicated gunmen.

Speculation has been rife that the administration might be contemplating military action - action going beyond the downing of the Libyan airplanes in international airspace last August. But the measured pace at which the administration has chosen to conduct its review of policy toward Libya months have gone by - indicates that any such decision is still some time off. At this point, it would be a foolish decision, we think, although some of the administration's political people may still need a little convincing on the point.

The immediate answer to a physical threat against Americans is to protect them. Otherwise, other steps are available, and necessary, to deal with the overall Oadhafi menace; Order home the 1,500 American oil people in Libya, stop buying Libyan oil, and try to persuade other nations to cut their links with Tripoli. Steps like these will not of themselves bring Col. Qadhafi down. He may even make a certain amount of hay out of them. But they will announce to the world that the United States does not do business as usual with a killer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Timing Is Odd

The Reagan administration wants Congress to repeal the five-year-old Clark Amendment, which forbids any aid, covert or overt, to insurgents in Angola. There are some good reasons for removing such a narrowly directed restraint on diplomacy, but at the moment there are better reasons for keeping the law.

A little too piously, the administration argues that it wants only to re-establish executive authority, that it has no current plan to supply arms to the rightist rebels led by Jonas Savimbi - who just happens to be visiting Washington this week. What makes that argument suspect is that the concern for tidiness has produced no comparable demand to climinate a hundred other specific prohibitions on aid - to Cuba or Vietnam, for instance. Only Angola has touched the tender point of principle.

The repeal is plainly intended to emphasize Washington's objection to the presence in Angola of 20,000 Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers. The Luanda regime insists that they are needed to deter South Africa's attacks on the Angolan bases of insurgents

fighting for neighboring Namibia. They will depart, it says, once Namibia gains genuine independence from South Africa. And by all accounts, Angola has welcomed American efforts to achieve that independence.

So whether or not Congress should bind the executive as much as it has in recent years, a pragmatic judgment would find the administration putting sand in the gears of its diplomacy. It asks Angola's collaboration on Namibia and wants the Cubans out; yet it pushes for a repeal that threatens intervention and is thus likely to provoke the oppo-

Mr. Reagan promised in his campaign to aid Mr. Savimbi, whose insurgency is championed by those who think Angola's government is hopelessly compromised by reliance on Moscow. But a Namibia settlement that includes the Cubans' departure would do much more to advance Mr. Savimbi's claims for a share of power. If there is no intention to intervene in Angola, this is an odd time to declare it legally possible again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Caribbean Winter Lull

Winter is coming in the Caribbean. The say; concentration camps. They imply racflow of little boats from Haiti is slowing alism: Why are black Haitians locked up while most to a halt. The currents and high seas Mexicans are allowed to pour in? make the 800-mile voyage too dangerous And these practices are probably not even for desperate people. In other words, there is some breathing space.

Instead of squeezing still more Haitians into detention camps, or opening new ones at startling locations like the Canadian border. there is now a little time to try solving the problem. A solution is at hand.

So far the Reagan administration has tried scaring off migrants from Haiti with two harsh practices, interdiction and detention. A Coast Guard cutter is supposed to intercept the little boats at sea and take illegals back. Those who nonetheless make it to the United States are supposed to be locked up in detention camps pending hearings. Unless entitled to "asylum" because of a well-founded fear of persecution, they must go back.

These practices are costly; there are already nine detention camps, and more will be necessary. They are an embarrassment to the United States — kangaroo courts, critics

effective deterrents. The only half-sensible reason for interdiction is to show refugeeweary Florida that the Reagan administration is tough. A stronger case can be made for detention, but only if those who are supposed to return to Haiti do so. Not many do.

Some 2,800 cases are backed up in a legal logiam; some 2,800 Haitians spend month after month in limbo, staring at wire fences and the prospect of Christmas in captivity.

There is an obvious solution: Break the logiam by creating a simple administrative process staffed by independent hearing officers able to decide asylum cases quickly. Migrants would stay in camps for days or weeks, not months. Bona fide refugees could quickly start new lives. Rejected migrants would quickly depart. There are already 2,800 prisoners of paralysis. When the currents change, there will be more.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Gilded Embarrassment

The U.S. Gold Commission, a national embarrassment, will meet again this week to continue its wandering debate over the desirability of returning to the gold standard. The idea is, of course, absurd. The Reagan administration needs to consider the damage that this strange proceeding is doing to America's reputation abroad, where the folkways of American politics are not well understood. It is as though a Cabinet-level committee were meeting every few weeks to consider whether the world is indeed flat after all, and to explore the possible implications of a find-

ing of flatness. This strange endeavor originated in the struggle last year to get through Congress a badly needed increase of the American quota in the International Monetary Fund. Republican Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina offered a floor amendment establishing the gold commission; the bill's hard-pressed managers accepted it in the hope of encouraging a little more support. The Republican platform's veiled reference to a gold standard

gave the commission a new meaning after Mr. Reagan's election.

Most Americans understand that a gold standard is entertained seriously by only the smallest minorities of businessmen, bankers, economists and politicians. But the sight of this roomful of eminent people sitting around a table with the secretary of the Treasury to discuss the subject with a semblance of seriousness is enough to stir those recurring fears in financial circles abroad that the Americans are losing their marbles.

The proposal is to tie the value of the U.S. dollar to a metal that fluctuates wildly in price, that has industrial uses strongly affecting its value, and that is mainly produced by the Soviet Union and South Africa - no particular friends of the United States.

The world has had a lot of experience with gold-based currency, and for good reason has abandoned it. A gold standard is a primitive device promising the very opposite of the monetary stability that its sponsors advertise. THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dec. 10: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Men, Women Compared

NEW YORK - Tests have been made at Columbia University to determine the comparative mental ability of men and women students. The investigations, which have extended over four years, show that women are superior in visual memory, in the rate of perception and the perception of pitch, while men are superior in the size of head, auditory memory, time of association, speed of movement and perception of size. The sexes were proved to be practically equal in perception of weight, in logical memory and in ability to endure fatigue. It was found that those who did best in psychological tests did best in their studies.

1931: Germany Suspends Papers

BERLIN - All Hitlerite and Communist papers have been suspended until Dec. 17 by a police order. This step has been taken in conformity with the terms of an emergency decree calling for cessation of agitation likely to disturb the public order. The extremist papers published violent attacks on the emergency decree in their last issues before the suspension order. Chancellor Bruning's speech is considered more important than the decree itself. The Socialist and Liberal press interpret it as a slam of the door between Brüning and Hitler, but the right-wing press denies it has shattered the possibility of Centrist and Hitlerite cooperation.

Questions for Haig; Some Answers

WASHINGTON — During his first year in office, Secretary of State Haig has been the object of intense cariosity, not only in Washington but in

many other world capitals. This started in the first days of the Reagan administration, when he sent a memorandum to the White House outlining the authority he thought he should have, under the president, over the formulation and administration of America's foreign policy. His requests were not unreasonable, but they were seen in the White House as excessive and were rejected.

shot, Haig appeared in the White House press room and indicated that he was "in charge." Later, when the allied capitals were concerned with anti-nuclear protests, he told Congress that NATO had considered a "demonstration" nuclear explosion to warn the Russians against any invasion of Western Europe. Next, he complained publicly that there was some kind of a conspiracy in the ad-ministration to "get" him.

All this, plus his tendency to emphasize military answers to political questions, led to speculation about his judgment and to vailed discussion about his health. When I asked to talk to him on the record about the last year and his vision of the next year, and suggested that these personal questions should be adessed, he agreed.

Question: I find this a disagreeable subject, but wherever I go, I'm asked about your health. It's a factor in the minds of many people and I think it ought to be laid to rest. The basis of the question is always the same, that is to say, that one day you seem to be serene; a week later you seem to be very tight and concerned about your position and your turf. And that always goes back to questions about your triple-bypass heart operation [on April 1, 1980]. Not so much about the operation itself but about what medication you may

By James Reston

ed and fed and nourished. Question: It wasn't planted on me. This is something that origi-

When President Reagan was

be taking.

Haig: I take none whatsoever.

I haven't taken any since three rattle-ass. I do think that some months after my operation ... It's absolute nonsense. That doesn't mean I can make any predictions about myself for the future ... I don't have to tell you that that [rumor] was plant-

of the concerns I expressed early on with the administration [about decision-making] were proven on the mark.

He would not talk about his relations with Richard Allen, the head of the National Security Council in the White House,



nally came to me from some of vour closest friends, who wish

Haig: I haven't changed my style in 20 years that I'm aware of, and that style is to get mad when things go wrong. [Anger] is a management vehicle. I don't know anyone who in a tense period would suggest that I'm a

who is on administrative leave pending an official inquiry into charges of conflict of interest.

"Let me just say this," Haig observed. "I think the president is aware of the problem ... He will deal with it in his own way." On another peripheral ques-tion, I asked him about his days with President Nixon in the

White House, and about Nixon's diplomatic theory of "calculated

npredictability."

Question: As I remember it, Nixon had a technique of confusion in dealing with the Soviets. That is to say, a way to make them in the Kremlin, when they were considering various op-tions, think that Washington was totally unpredictable, and therefore keep them off balance. Are you doing that?

Haig: No. I think that what

Nixon was referring to — and I can't speak for him --- was very close to the de Tocqueville thesis of democratic society, namely that the people of a democracy are capable of unusual reactions once events have brought them beyond the bounds of rational tolerance. The problem is how you deal ... with the creation of a consensus ... to avoid miscalculation. That was the process that had begun in the wake of Watergate and Vietnam — in my view — when we were, for a host of domestic internal reasons, unable or unwilling to deal clearly with affronts to our interests in Africa, the Middle East, perhaps even in Iran and Southeast Asia.

On reorganizing the State Department next year Haig had lit-tle to say, except to praise his present team. But all these preliminary questions, including ones on his self-inflicted wounds, which he admitted, and his relations with the press, which have not been excessively happy, were not really the main

things on his mind. He talked more about the play of economics and unemployment in the free nations on foreign policy in the coming year, and the agony of the poorer na-tions — a quarter of the human race now existing on the verge of starvation, yet providing, as he insisted, more trade for the United States than Europe and Japan combined.

But he agreed it was important to get personal questions out of the way before the policy questions could be addressed. His views on policy in the past and coming year will be reported

01981, The New York Times.

Schmidt Goes to a German-German Summit

MUNICH — Summitry, a neo-logism of nebulous origin, has in general become such a widespread global practice that meetings between most world leaders tend to elicit vawns.

But when West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and East Germany's Erich Honecker meet. as they plan to do this weekend, even the jaded are likely to take

Although these are being adamantly heralded as "talks, not negotiations," it is, after all, only the second time since the end of World War II that leaders of the divided Germanys will be meeting

Yet to call the forthcoming event historic seems hyperbolic. It might have been had the get-together not been scratched twice since it was originally programmed nearly two years ago. But now, three weeks after Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, the Schmidt-Honecker summit seems anticli-mactic and likely to become an exercise in diplomatic futility.

Perhaps that is one reason why Schmidt has been unenthusiastic about going to East Germany from Dec. 11 to 13. He would reportedly have preferred a meeting in January or February. But the invitation from Honecker, proffered shortly after Brezhnev's departure, had a note of urgency — a sign that the ball is in the other court.

Delays

A German-German summit had been tentatively planned for January, 1980, and was called off because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It was rescheduled for August, 1980, an opportune time for Schmidt, then facing re-election and eager to demonstrate that Bonn and East Berlin were capable of dialogue in a time of noncom-munication between the super-

Either date would certainly have been of historic import - the first such summit since the 1970 Erfurt and Kassel meetings between Wil-ly Brandt and East Germany's ly Brandt and East Octave, Willi Stoph, which had heralded the new spirit of detente in Europe. But the second date was canceled — at the last minute by Schmidt — because of the crisis in

To be sure, there were other deterring factors. Schmidt had wanted the trip to expose him to East Germans, with visits to at least two cities — Güstrow and Rostock. However, the memory of Brandt's tumultuous reception in Erfurt in 1970, where the crowds chanted "Willy, Willy, Willy" and did not mean Stoph, was fresh in the minds of leaders in East Berlin.

They insisted instead that the summit take place at Schloss Hubertusstock, an isolated and wellinsulated hunting château near Lake Werellin, north of Berlin. And the Rostock itinerary was pared to a nonpublic event.

Those were conditions that Schmidt regarded as unacceptable then, and the troubles in Poland provided a convenient out. Nonetheless, he continued to hope for a meeting either later in 1980 or early this year. For several weeks Honecker gave him reason to har-

bor that hope.

But then, after the October, 1980, West German elections, relations with East Berlin went into a freeze. Without warning, Honecker's regime more than tripled the minimum daily exchange requirement, tantamount to an entry fee, for West Germans and West Ber-liners visiting friends and relatives on the other side of the wall. It was

By John Dornberg

a political blow to the chancellor, and struck at West Germany's rawest nerve.

The increase has had a crimping effect on the essence of Bonn's "German policy" — to expand human relations and contacts between the two countries as an avenue toward eventual reunification. while simultaneously acknowledging the existence of two Germanys. In 1979, for example, 7 million West Germans and Berliners visited East Germany - a Trojan horse to the ideologically hidebound East German leadership, bent on quarantining its walled-in

people from outside influences, but the price of international status as a sovereign state. Developments in Poland appar-

ently made that price too high and

precipitated the hike in the entry fee. Visits to East Germany have declined by 40 percent because lower-income West Germans can no longer afford them. The increase shattered West Germany's and Schmidt's — remaining illusions about improved relations. Since East Berlin has already indicated its inflexibility on the matter — except perhaps to reduce the most easer to renew it. fee for the elderly and children — 01981, International Hen

no wonder Schmidt is unenthusiastic. But an invitation once offered is hard to decline. Yet he is not entirely without

cards to play, the best one being East Germany's economic vulnera-bility. Buying a little humanitari-anism with cash is nothing new in inter-German relations. In this case the card is the "swing credit" agreement in inter-German trade that lets East Germany order, interest free, \$400 million worth of goods annually in excess of what it delivers. The agreement expires on Dec. 31 and the East Germans. caught in a liquidity shortage, are



The Polish Party's Perfect Coup

By Leopold Unger lowing strikes in paramilitary insti-

BRUSSELS — If the strike at the fire cadets' academy in Warsaw had not existed, the Polish government might have invented "It was far too beautiful to be real." a source in Warsaw said in a telephone conversation.

The security measures taken by the authorities tend to support that view. The assault was not against workers in a factory, but against students — not against striking students in a major university, but against students in a special and obscure institution. The striking cadets had promised — and this was public knowledge — that they would not resist an assault.

Whether it was orchestrated or not, the incident of Dec. 2.1981, already has a place in the history of contemporary Poland. It was the first time force was employed in Poland to break a strike since the massacre of strikers in Gdansk

in December, 1970. Under orders of the interior minister, firemen have often been used for tasks that have nothing to do with flames. The first demand of the striking cadets was not to be under the exclusive orders of the Interior Ministry. They insisted in an oft-repeated slogan: "We want to fight tires, not strikes."

That was going too far. The government took up the challenge—
if indeed it did not set it up— to show that it still had some authority. The Interior Ministry jumped at the chance to give the distressed Polish nomenklatura some reassurance that, if need be, it would

tial problems that Poland is facing tutions at a time when there were also threats of strikes in the weap-

ons industry.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has long been under pressure from his neighbors to give some sign of strength. Two ministerial-level Warsaw Pact conferences, in Moscow and in Bucharest, were taking place during the cadets' strike. To do nothing against a "militarylinked" movement at that time could only have been interpreted

by East European governments as capitulation by the Polish Communist Party.
On the other hand, a success without great risk — would reinforce Gen. Jaruzelski's standing with his friends and his critics in Warsaw and Moscow.

The operation in the Zoliborz district of Warsaw may have been a clever and efficient move, but it brought no solution to the essen-

But the assault, as well as the broadcasting of tapes recorded claudestinely at a closed-door meeting of Solidarity, shows that the government knows how to use force and subterfuge - that 18 months of reform have not erased 35 years of totalitarian control.

Although it did not really play with fire, Solidarity fell into a wellset trap at the Warsaw fire cadets' academy. And while the union's survival instincts tend not to let it accept failure, it prefers to avoid a power struggle now.

If the incident was not a defeat

for the union, it was a lesson. Several days ago, Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, declared that the union would choose the time. and place for a confrontation Last week the confrontation broke out at a time and a place chosen by the

A Movie About A Hero

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — You can-not go around making mov-ies about every act of Scottish stubbornness. There is not enough celluloid. But some Britons have made a dandy movie about one such act, and the popularity of the movie is a reason for thinking against ample evidence, that all is not lost in the field of popular entertainment. The the season for grasping at straws, so I choose to celebrate the commercial success of a movie about Eric Liddell.

"Chariots of Fire" concerns two British sprinters, Liddell and Harold Abrahams, on route to the 1924 Olympics. Abrahams, a Cambridge undergraduate, was the son of a Lithuanian Jew who prospered in Britain. Abrahams saw running for his country as a route to social acceptance.

Liddell, the son of Scottish missionaries, was born in China (where he died in a Japanese in-ternment camp in 1945). His sister believed the Olympics were a worldly distraction, an unworthy reason for delaying his departure

He. however, argued: "God made me for a purpose, but He also made me fast." He believed it would be an act of devotion to develop his gift — perhaps even an impiety not to do so. However, on the eve of the Olympics he learned that his heat in the 100 meters was scheduled for a Sunday, and he refused to run on the Sabbath.

Sandy Koufax of the Dodgers, like Hank Greenberg of the Tigers before him, would not play in the World Series on You Kippur. But the Olympics generate nationalist passions, and Liddell was denounced as a traitor to his country and subjected to extraordinary

Clop

At one point in the movie, Lid-dell is ushered into the less-thanmajestic presence of the Prince of Wales, and there lectured on his duty to run on Sunday. The prince who would later abdicate for Mrs. Simpson was not just an unconvincing moral tutor. He was (in the words the Kaiser, his relative, used to describe a minister of the prince's great-grandmother, Victo-ria) an unmitigated moddle. But not even a mitigated moddle would have availed against Liddell. I shall not reveal the outcome, but be assured it will not cast a pall over your Christmas.

I have said my share (and perhaps a lot of other persons' shares) of hard things about the coarsea-ing glop that comprises so much popular entertainment. It is, there-fore, an agreeable conjunction of duty and pleasure to note that this year there have been some movies that sensitive persons could see

without wincing.

Such is the virtuosity of moviemakers nowadays that they could please the eye with 100 minutes of film about the joys and tribulations of a cauliflower. But there

Someone has said that you can date the beginning of the decline of the West from when Americans began calling movies "films" and accepted the axiom that foreign films are always better. But foreigners are making better movies better than most American movies, and better than the angstin-Milan variety (black coffee, black turtlenecks, black moods). Today's best are "Stevie" (British) and "Gallipoli" and "Breaker Morant" (Australian).

Character

The producer of "Chariots of Fire" says he was looking for a story like "A Man for All Seasons," about someone like Thomas More who does something inexpedient.

Bring me my Bow of burning gold: Bring me my Arrows of desire: Bring me my Spear: O clouds unfold! Bring me my Chariot of fire.

It is from "Young Men of the New Age." The arts cannot bring on a new age, but a noble character stirringly portrayed can shape the characters of those who are

A recent biographer of Liddell notes that a poet as Scottish as a thistle (Burus) said that a simple man is "a problem that puzzles the devil." Sancta simplicitas — sacred simplicity --- can be so monochromatic that it provokes sympathy for the devil.

Conceivably, Liddell was, to use the scientifically correct term, a goodie-two-shoes. He may have been less than ideal as a dinner partner, or on other occasions when effervescence was more looked for than solidness. And surely some leveling researcher has discovered hypocrisy or other se-cret sin. No, all who knew him said otherwise. So we must face the awkward fact that he was as he is portrayed in "Chariots of Fire": heroic.

That is awkward, because if one cannot believe in universal clayfootedness, there goes the creed of a cycical age.

61981, The Washington Post.

Heralder Tribune

John Hay Whitney

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

international Herald Tribune, S.A. in capital de 1.280.009 F. R.C. Paris No. 73 B. 2112. 179/181, see Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Nonlity-mo-Saine Ed. Nol-12-63. Teles: 012718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald. Paris. Directour de la publication: Walter N. Tauyer U.S. subscripton Parts. Director of the publications: Walter N. Thayer U.S. subscriptum price \$225 yearly. Second data postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1981 International Benald Tobone. All rights reserved.

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congressional sources.

When asked in 1979 by Africa News, an American newsletter on African affairs, about

Richard Helms, another former director of the CIA, said in an interview that the issue of

Mr. Helms also contrasted what he called America's "ethic" about conflicts of interest

Mr. Helms now earns a living advising corporations about doing business overseas. The name of his company is Safeer, the Persian word for ambassador.

Other intelligence officials say that it is unfair to single out the intelligence community since other former government employees, such as former ambassadors, also profit in pri-

vate life from their government experiences

Few Opportunities

the 1978 act, CIA officials said.

The conflict of interest laws, in general, prohibit or limit former government employees from representing anyone trying to influ-

agency had "never found a violation" of the ethics laws. But Mr. Walter said that the agen-

Thursday, December 10, 1981

A New Nuts-and-Bolts Editorial Team Is Bent on Adding Profits to Prestige

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

ONDON — It is 5 p.m. at the rather
shabby building on Gray's Inn Road, a mile north of Fleet Street, that houses this country's most prestigious but most consistently unprofitable newspaper, The Times.

In the editor's office, a slight, nervous, shirt-sleeved man, wearing a bow tie and a pair of gold-rimmed speciacles halfway down his nose, is bent over a mock-up of the next day's oninion page.

next day's opinion page.
"I like that, do that," says Harold Evans raise that, do mat, says riarous evans excitedly to an assistant at his side. "Have you got a decent picture? No, not that, for God's sake! I'm not having that story in the paper. And we have to change that headline. Would this fit? "What It's Like to Be 100 — More of Us May Find Out" — one, two, these four five.

The spectacle of an editor in chief counting the units in a headline, to say nothing of choosing the main photograph for each day's front page, to say nothing of delivering a daiby critique of each day's paper to his subordinates the next morning (having obviously read all eight of his competitors) has musetiled the troops at Gray's Inn Road. One of Mr. Evans' closest colleagues commented not long ago, "In 12 years, William Rees-Mogg never read the features page, let alone offered an opinion." Mr. Rees-Mogg, whom Mr. Evans replaced, thought deeply, wrote editorials and let the paper run itself.

"We used to so our own way," said a long.

"We used to go our own way," said a long-serving Times man whom Mr. Evans has made a senior editor. Not with Harry. He would like to write every story, take every photo, edit every page, draft every letter, and it seems to me that he comes very close some

Murdoch Efforts

It is now nine months since Rupert Murdoch, the Australian press baron, took over The Times and its sister publications in an effort to make them profitable. The publisher, who owns the New York Post, two resolutely lowbrow papers in Britain and other newspapers in Australia and the United States, in addition to Times Newspapers, promised to keep hands off the content of The Times, and by all accounts he has done so. But he also promised to make the group profitable, and in that, so far, he has notably

The Times quoted managing director Gerald Long last Saturday as saying that The Times lost £8 million (about \$15.5 mil-lion) since July 1. The Associated Press re-

(Answering questions from one of his own reporters on the future of Times Newspapers Lid., Mr. Long said he knew of no plan or possibility of selling the papers. But he said

he had had "quite a few conversations"

about the possibility of shutting them down if economies are not achieved.

[Mr. Long said that the financial situation was very worrying and that he hoped some action can be found to limit the losses. He said a report that the work force of 4,000 might be cut in half was "rubbish," the AP

In November, Mr. Murdoch reported that Times Newspapers was losing more than £12.8 million a year. Not only The Times but also the formerly profitable Sunday Times, which Mr. Evans made into a strikingly successful mixture of seriousness and panache, is said to be deeply in the red.

A Dread Figure Mr. Long, formerly of Reuters, has be-come a dread figure in the newsroom, derided as an accountant incapable of thinking like a newspaperman. In one episode that particularly rankled, reporters private tele-phone lines at The Sunday Times were cut off on a recent Saturday, a few hours before deadline, as a cost-cutting measure. But even Mr. Long's adversaries, even those who are uncomfortable with Mr. Evans' whirlwind style and those who left the papers rather than work for Mr. Murdoch, concede that there has been no effort to sensationalize the

Not that The Times looks or reads the way it used to. The typeface is the same and many of the reporters are the same, but there have been sweeping changes. Mr. Evans has pushed the classified advertisements off the back page, replacing them with news stories, a daily political pastiche by Frank Johnson and a half-page digest of data called The Times Information Service.

In addition, Mr. Evans has emphasized the use of dramatic front-page photos, whether or not they relate to major news stories; has developed a weekend guide, pub-lished on Friday, called Preview, has pub-lished long, detailed articles about major issues, such as a groundbreaking piece by John Barry, formerly of The Sunday Times, listing in detail the weapons available to East and West in each European country; has instituted a daily editorial cartoon by Ranan R. Lurie; and, in general, has given the entire paper a brighter, less forbidding tone.

Knives Are Out The editorials have changed, too. Mr. Evans would like them to remind people of the paper's one time nickname, "The Thunderer." So the reader finds more firmly stated opinions and fewer noncommital analyses, which dominated the columns in the recent

Although surveys show that The Times percent of its readers under 44 years old, it

has also been the bulletin board of the Es-

tablishment, and many prominent people who have read it for years are unhappy with Mr. Evans' innovations.

Other publications have also had their knives out. In an article in September that mocked the salaries Mr. Evans pays to his top editors and decided their previous careers, Harpers and Queen magazine conclud-ed by calling The Times "a fallen lady whose heart has been plucked out by whiz-kids and replaced by a more up-to-date model." Private Eye, the satirical publication, has had a field day parodying the style of the Information Service and the other departures of Mr.

To these sorts of comments, the new editor has a crisp reply: "These people must be joking, or else they're the kind of people who confuse pomposity with seriousness — a common type in Britain."

A more damaging criticism is made by Anthony Sampson, the author of "Anatomy of Britain" and a sometime journalist. He said recently that he had noticed what he called "a disturbing number" of errors in The Times of late, most notably its flat assertion — hurriedly retracted the next day — that Tony Benn, the leader of the Labor Par-ty's left wing, had concealed vast personal wealth through Bahamian trusts.

"I thoroughly approve of what Harry is trying to do with The Times," said Mr. impson. "It can only survive if it is made more readable and more wide-ranging. But it will lose its whole reason for being if it gets distracted and loses its reputation for accura-

Circulation Up

Mr. Evans' regime has succeeded in raising The Times' daily circulation from 272,000 in March to 303,000 in November, without the benefit of any extensive and expensive promotion campaign, but advertis-ing has not improved nearly enough. And it is hard to see how it will as long as Britain is in the grip of a severe recession.

No one expects Mr. Murdoch to go on for long subsidizing losing newspapers; he wants the prestige of owning The Times and The Sunday Times, but not badly enough to tol-erate the losses sustained over many years by

"There will be blood on the floor before the future is settled," an insider commented.
"It is possible that we will make it, but there are so many ifs. We can survive and prosper if the rest of the Murdoch organization makes enough money to give us breathing space, if the economy turns around, if Harry gets the editorial mix right, if we can win the nanpower cuts in the negotiations with the unions." It is a formidable list of conditions, pared to try harder than most Fleet Street

the Thomson family, the previous owners.

Fondateur : Hubert Beuve-Méry

Directeur: Jacques Fauvet

New Government, Internal Politics Challenge the French Fourth Estate

PARIS — If ever there was a newspaper for which the phrase Fourth Estate might have been designed, it is Le Monde. Stately it is, beyond question; and if its power is more spiritual than temporal—it spent years largely disapproving of Gaullism without much effect—it does color the political and intellectual weather. Often gray.

Le Monde does not really make or break a great deal, except in reporting on culture and ideas. The lower right-hand corner of the front page, devoted to books and the arts,

civilization.

For the rest — politics, diplomacy and social affairs — Le Monde's power is to grade
rather than to shape. But grading is important in a country where the people at the top
have worked so brutally hard at a formative
age to earn a baccalament grade of 16, rather
than 14, out of 20.

As with other French institutions under
the Sociolist assertment. Le Monde's bear-

the Socialist government. Le Monde's bearings have become somewhat uncertain. The political change provided a challenge, shared in different ways by the entire French press. An old internal struggle has also flared up, raising questions about the newspaper's di-

The internal (ight, which (like a punch-up at a paramage) has provoked gleeful fascination, began last year. In accordance with Le Monde's experiment in worker self-manage-ment, Claude Julien was elected to succeed the editor, Jacques Fauvet, who is to retire at the end of next year, Mr. Julien, who gener-ally stands on the left, defeated Jacques

Dispute Upstaged

minority, including some of Le Monde's hest-known writers, feared the imposition of one-sided political and personnel policies. The national election and the Socialist vicnory unstaged Le Monde's own electoral disputes, but they blew up again when Mr. Fauvet tried to remove Mr. Amalric as for-

After a rival newspaper published a list of changes that Mr. Julien reportedly planned, he and Mr. Fauvet called in Pierre Georges, a pro-Amalric reporter, and angrily accused him of leaking. Mr. Georges denied this with greater anger and a threat to sue for defama-

The incident triggered widespread second thoughts and stormy staff meetings about Mr. Julien. The journalists censured their ed-itor-elect and then, in effect, proceeded to

un-etect tim.

By a large majority, they required him to present a detailed policy and personnel program and to face a new vote next month, with 60 percent needed to confirm him. (He was originally elected by 62 percent.) But, journalists being what they are — constitutionally suspicious of editors even when they've elected them — defeat for Mr. Julien would be no guarantee of a majority for any would be no guarantee of a majority for any-

The internal crisis comes as Le Monde and other news organs are struggling to cope with sweeping changes brought about by the coming to power of Francois Mitterrand's

d'Estaing. To its credit and theirs, the change has largely been for the better. By and large, broadcast news and commentary now reflect a wider range of opinion, and government ministers and policies are treated with less

The written press, by and large, does not face this kind of pressure. When the government bad the opportunity to control Le Point, a leading news weekly that tends to be critical, the nationalization process was deliberately watered down to keep the maga-

Problems facing newspapers and newsma-gazines are more a matter of their own commitments and journalistic practice. On the support. The main opposition to the Socialists, followers of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the neo-Gaullist Jacques Chirac, is disorgan-ized and does not provide a great deal to

Critical Support

but the editors and writers tend to support

The concept of critical support had precious little exercise in recent decades. But -

Le Monde, perhaps because of its internal difficulties, is making a relatively feeble stab at it. On economic questions it carries inde-pendent and critical analysis; it has had perceptive pieces about the state of the conservative opposition. It has not supported the government on everything, but its reporting on government decisions, foreign policy and the Socialist Party tends to be partisan or

Le Matin and Le Nouvel Observateur, which immediately after the election took on propagandistic lines, later showed more in-dependence. They maintain a Socialist commitment, but have hit the government hard on important points, keeping a critical eye on its tactics and strategy. Liberation, origi-nally anarchic left and now somewhat more kempt, is regularly critical. Le Quotidien de Paris, moderate but independent under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing now rakes muck with near-paranoid intensity.

As for Le Canard, after two or three weeks of having virtually nothing to say, it is back to being a gadly, if not quite a scourge yet, of government, its Page 2 regularly reports details of Socialist infighting and pomposi-ties, and it takes pride in the fact that Mr. Mitterrand has begun scolding associates for

Former U.S. Intelligence Agents **Use Old Contacts for New Affairs**

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Many former U.S. intelligence agents have entered into profitable business arrangements based on the extraordinary secret access to foreign officials and to sensitive information they gained in

government service. government service.

One former agent, for example, now represents an American company in an African country whose president he helped install in a covert operation backed by the CIA. Another obtained a \$300,000 consulting contract because of his close relationship with the king of the country that stemmed from confidenan Arab country that stemmed from confiden-tial government negotiations involving them

These and other examples were turned up through a review of records and interviews with dozens of officials and businessmen here

Some U.S. diplomats say that the former agents can be a hindrance to U.S. foreign policy, and businessmen who compete with the former agents say that they have an unfair ad-

Elaborate Deals

The activities of the former agents have been placed in the spotlight by disclosures that Ed-win P. Wilson and Frank E. Terpil used their intelligence connections in elaborate and, in some cases, illegal foreign business deals. They have been indicted for illegally shipping explo-sives to Libya for use in training terrorists.

Both men are fugitives living abroad.

Intelligence officials and government prosecutors say that they know of no other former agents who have committed such offenses. But for the first time, the CIA is addressing ques-tions about conflict of interest and revolvingdoor employment in the intelligence business, issues usually associated with officials who trade on their experience in the military or

government regulatory agencies.

The revolving door for covert intelligence agents is different from the one used by generals and lawyers, many officials say, because the former agents have had unusual and some-times claudestine relationships with foreign leaders and access to sensitive intelligence information. Intelligence agents over the years have occasionally paid off foreign officials as a matter of course and have violated foreign laws. Some appear or pretend to have continu-ing connections with U.S. intelligence agencies

after they leave the government. Among the former agents who have used their foreign contacts and expertise for business purposes after leaving the government are

 Lawrence Raymond Devlin, the former CIA station chief in Zaire. He covertly helped support President Mobutu Sese Seko's rise to power and then went to work in Zaire as the representative of an American metals compa-

 Raymond H. Close, the former CIA sta-tion chief in Saudi Arabia. After official retirement in 1977, he went to work there, and his numerous business interests include partnerships with former Saudi officials.

hizence attaché in Indonesia for nine years and the American with the closest ties to the Indonesian generals who took power in a 1965 coup. He is the Washington representative for

Indonesia's state-owned oil company.

• Vernon A. Walters, the former deputy director of central intelligence, now the Reagan administration's ambassador-at-large. He earned \$300,000 for consulting on a potential arms sale to Morocco before joining the ad-

Cited as Example

Former and current State Department officials who said that they were troubled by the foreign policy implications of retired intelli-gence agents' continuing to do business in for-eign countries frequently cited Mr. Devlin as

For much of the 1960s, Mr. Devlin was an official of the CIA, including service as station chief in the Congo, which later became Zaire. The Senate Intelligence Committee, in 1975, reported an aborted 1960 plot by the CIA to murder the Congo leader, Patrice Lumumba,

and Lumumba was murdered in 1961.

In 1965, with the help of Mr. Devlin and the CIA, Mr. Mobutu took office, according to former intelligence officials. The CIA's support for Mr. Mobutu included secret financial A former agent, John Stockwell, wrote in his

"shuffled new governments like cards, finally senting on Mobutu as president." After leaving the government in 1974, Mr. Devlin became head of the Zaire office of Leon Tempelsman & Son Inc., a New Yorkbased metals and precious minerals company active in diamond and mineral exploration in Zaire. William A. Ullman, a vice president of the diamond company, said that the hiring of Mr. Devlin, who had no experience in dia-

book "In Search of Enemies" that Mr. Devlin

monds or metals, took into account his "excel-'ent contacts" in Zaire.

Better Connections Government officials said that Mr. Mobutus regarded Mr. Devlin, even long after he left the government, as the representative of the United States. This gave Mr. Devlin better connections in Zaire than the U.S. ambassador

there, the officials said.

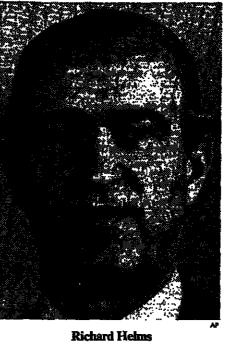
Mr. Stockwell said in his book that the CIA continued to use Mr. Deviin in 1975, after he left the agency. A congressional aide said that the arrangement still exists. Former and current State Department officials said that Mr. Devlin's extraordinary ac-

cess caused intelligence officials in Zaire to re-gard him as more important than embassy per-The officials said that the CIA was less interested than the State Department in reducing corruption in Zaire and at times, the agency bribed Zairians for information. Mr. Devlin's strategic relationship with Mr. Mobum helped, on occasion, to undercut U.S. foreign policy

objectives, the diplomats said. Mr. Devlin's relationship, according to an American businessman who works in Zaire, also gives him and his company an unfair advantage over other businesses trying to operate in Zaire. His view was repeated by many others who do business in Third World countries. Mr. Uliman said that Mr. Devlin was in the United States recently, as was Mr. Mobum,

but Mr. Devlin did not return repeated tele-

In the case of Mr. Close, the one-time station chief in Saudi Arabia, former government offi-cials say that his actions, while in the CIA and since retirement, are often clouded in mystery. In the first place, some think that Mr. Close may still be working for the CIA in some ca-



pacity, although he officially retired in 1977. They add that a further complicating factor is that some Saudis privately share the same per-

In addition, Mr. Close, while station chief in the 1970s, delivered secret official messages to top Saudi leaders that, on at least one occa-sion, were at odds with communications delivered by the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, the officials said. Two former officials recalled an incident in the early 1970s when Mr. Close gave approval to top Sandi officials to sell arms to Pakistan at the same time that the U.S. ambassador was denying permission.

In one of his first business ventures after leaving the CIA, Mr. Close became a partner with Kamal Adham, who in early 1979 left his post as head of the Saudi intelligence service, according to Americans doing business in Sandi Arabia. Another Saudi business partner of Mr. Close is Issan Kabbani, another former

In the Front Door

Since 1978, a company in which Mr. Close and Mr. Kabbani are principals has been the Sandi Arabia representative for Cesco Chemi-cals International Inc., a Louisiana-based company that sells an oil field drilling lubricant, according to Cesco officials.

Raymond G. Matlock, who spends considerable time in Saudi Arabia as owner of Cesco

... for the first time, the CIA is addressing questions about conflict of interest and revolvingdoor employment in the intelligence business.

The revolving door for covert intelligence agents is different from the one used by generals and lawyers, many officials say, because the former agents have had unusual and sometimes clandestine relationships with foreign leaders and access to sensitive

International, an affiliate of Cesco Chemicals, said that Mr. Close had been hired because he enabled Cesco officials "to get in the front door" with Saudi officials. Mr. Matlock said that because Mr. Close had "gained the re-spect" of many top Saudi officials "he can do things with them" beyond the role of a normal

intelligence information.

representative.

Cesco officials declined to divulge Mr. Close's compensation, but other Americans who do business in Saudi Arabia thought that his fees were quite lucrative. They cited, for example, Mr. Close's quotation to a U.S. company seeking a contract to manage an airport in Saudi Arabia: \$200,000 a year for 10 years to represent the company, plus an additional \$400,000 a year for the life of the contract should the company get the concession.

Several telephone calls were made to Mr.

Close's listed number in Saudi Arabia, but no

one answered the phone. **Continued Dealings**

State Department officials cited two other examples, in addition to that of Mr. Close, in which the current business activities of former CIA station chiefs have raised concern in dip-

One case involves Daniel C. Arnold, the former chief in Thailand. After leaving the agency in 1979, officials said, he went to work representing companies seeking to do business there. U.S. officials involved in Thai affairs said that they were concerned about Mr. Ar-nold's continued dealings with top-level Thai officials. Mr. Arnold apparently lives in the Washington area, but he could not be located.

Another example involves Herbert W. Natzke, who retired in 1979 after serving as station chief in the Philippines. He went to work for Lucio Tan, a wealthy Philippine busi-nessman involved in banking and trade, ac-cording to government officials.



Vernon A. Walters

perceived by the Filipinos as giving the Tan interests an indelible association with the United States. One result, they said, is that President Ferdinand E. Marcos thinks that the CIA wants to protect Tan interests. Mr. Natzke recently moved from the Philippines to California to represent Tan interests. Repeated calls were made to a telephone listed

n his name, but no one answered.

'Someone We Know'

Mr. Benson, the former military attaché in Indonesia, said in an interview that he was hired in 1973, after leaving the Army, to head the Washington office of Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil company. He approached Gen. Ibnu Sutowo, then head of Per-tamina. When he was hired, he said, Gen. Sutowo told him, "We need an office in Washington, we need someone we know well, we need someone who knows Washington."

In his more than nine years as an attaché in-Indonesia, Mr. Benson became very close to the top Indonesian generals who, with covert U.S. support, took power in 1965. He also served as the Pentagon's expert on Indones affairs. When asked if he got his private job as a result of his government contacts, Mr. Ben-son said, "Absolutely, that's the only reason, they hired me." He described his Indonesian

dealings as proper. Mr. Benson said that he registered as a foreign agent "four or five years ago" to be safe, since "it's sort of a gray area." Records on file with the Justice Department show that he registered as a foreign agent for Pertamina and an affiliate in December, 1980, and that an amended statement to "correct a deliciency in the initial one was filed last July. Among the Pertamina affiliate, and a 1980 letter showing Mr. Benson's pay of \$15,000 a month.

Attempts to Sell Arms

The private attempts of Mr. Walters, the former CIA director, to sell arms to Morocco came to light earlier this year when he filed a disclosure statement in conjunction with his nomination for his State Department post. John R. McLane, the president of Environ-mental Energy Systems inc., the company that paid Mr. Walters \$300,000 for unsuccessful efforts to sell tanks to Morocco, said in an interview that the company hired Mr. Walters because of his access to important figures in

Morocco. One of Mr. Walters' last missions in the CIA was a trip in late 1975 to Spain, where in meetings with King Hassan II of Morocco and Spanish officials he convinced Spain to give up control of Western Sahara, a Spanish colony in Africa long sought by Morocco, according to

the secret 1975 talks, Mr. Walters reportedly declined to discuss the details, saying, "It would look like the king of Morocco and the king of Spain are pawns of the United States, and that wouldn't be in anybody's interest." The State Department said that Mr. Walters was out of the country. He did not respond to telephone messages left with his office in Washington

revolving-door activities on the part of retired agents had not been a problem during his tenure. He added that it was "against the American tradition" to place prohibitions on the private business practices of former intellig

with foreign mores, which he said hold "the more conflict, the better."

The opportunities for public discussion of conflicts involving former intelligence agents are few. Since the identities of CIA agents, even after they retire, are not made public, it is often difficult to follow their entry into private life. Other former officials are subject to public scrutiny because their identities are not kept

The revolving-door question, often an issue in discussions of the military-industrial complex, is governed by various federal statutes, including criminal laws enacted in 1962 and more stringent laws passed in 1978 under the Ethics in Government Act. The CIA guidelines on conflict of interest are identical to those in

ence their former department or agency.

J. Jackson Walter, director of the Office of

Government Ethics, said a lawyer in the CIA office of general counsel had told him that the cy lawyer told him the agency gives "daily ad-vice" to former agents on revolving door regu-State Department officials said that Mr. Natzke's affiliation with Mr. Tan was

By Richard Eder

picks out not so much what is good as what it considers bone structure—as against mere agreeable flesh — in contemporary French civilization.

Amalric, the foreign editor, a moderate.

But the victory of Mr. Julien, a touchy, secretive man, hardly settled matters. The

eign editor. The swing vote that had elected Mr. Julien came swinging back, and Mr. Fauvet was obliged to retreat.

Sweeping Changes

government.

The implications are not as great for the written press, which is privately owned, as for state-controlled radio and television. The new government replaced executives who had served under President Valery Giscard

right, Le Figaro simply carries on its opposi-tion to the Socialists, but with greater feroci-ty. Its problem has been finding things to

On the left, the situation is more complex. Le Monde, Le Matin, Le Nouvel Observa-teur and Le Canard Enchaîne have struggled with contradictory impulses. The profession-al impulse is to be critical of those in power,

and this may become an important change — the concept is beginning to emerge among papers of the left.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 9 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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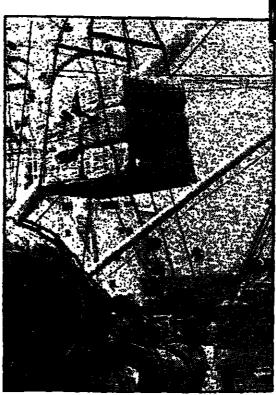
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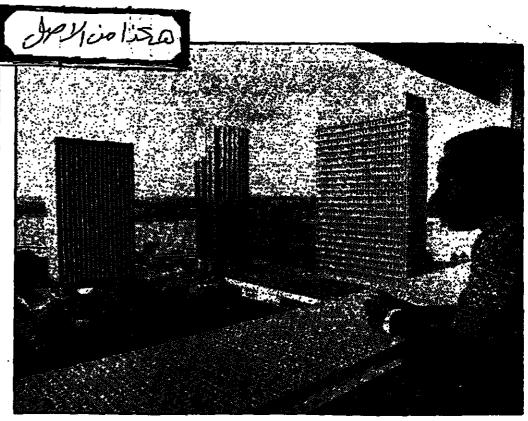
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The timber trade: Logs are maneuvered in the port at Abidjan.



Cotton and logs are loaded at San Pedro.



Abidjan: Skyscrapers on the skyline, but not all are completed.

Herald-Tribune

DECEMBER, 1981

IVORY COAST

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Recession Is Eroding **Economy**

By Robert Hecht

A BIDJAN — A passenger at the Abidjan airport was recently approached by a shoe-shine boy proferring his services, and when he declined the 12-year-old started begging for small change. The passenger, surprised somewhat by the boy's behavior, asked why he was panhandling instead of polishing shoes for an honest living "Business has been very bad lately," the youngster said earnestly. "The number of clients is down and prices are going up. It's a very dif-ficult period, sir, for those of us who work for a living."

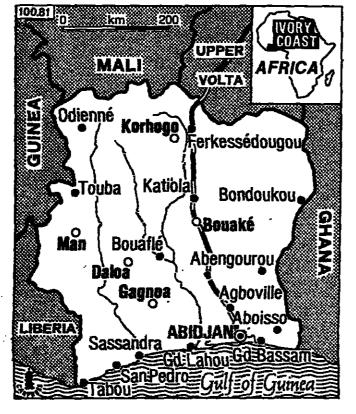
This anecdote illustrates the difficult situation that the Ivory Coast is facing as the country, one of the most prosperous in black Africa, enters the 1980s on a sour note of economic recession, rising inflation and unemployment.

From government ministers and sinessmen to street-hawkers and domestic servants, the recession --known here as la conjoncture — is hitting hard all segments of the population, plus the large foreign community of Europeans, Lebanese and Africans from neighbor-

Relief may be around the cor-ner, however, with major discover-state agricultural marketing board ies of offshore oil during the last omy, and thus turn the sour note of 1981 into a sweeter tune before the end of the decade.

Cocoa, Coffee Downtism

Coast's traditional exports, and by poor management of the public sector, which resulted in huge losses and mounting debts.



increased its output of both commodities, especially cocoa — it is now the No. I producer worldwide — but this only made up for a fraction of the revenues lost due to falling prices.

Between 1976 and 1979, the country entred up automated in success of \$1.2.

country carned an average of \$1.2 billion a year from cocoa and cofstate agricultural marketing board and used to finance public sector investment. With lower world prices for the two commodities, the marketing board's share has been drastically reduced, and in turn the public investment program has been trimmed back.

The current slump was provoked by a combination of falling prices for cocoa and coffee, Ivory coment, including major infras-tructure projects such as roads, ports and hydroelectric dams, plus world prices for cocoa and cof-fee began their precipitous decline in 1978, and only bottomed out a few months ago. The Ivory Coast

This public sector investment

been hit especially hard by the re-cession. Work on a half-dozen major government office buildings in Abidjan has slowed to a snail's pace, and although the exteriors of these skyscrapers will be complet-ed, interior work may be delayed for years until additional funds become available.

The symptoms of the Ivory Coast's current economic malsise were already visible two or three years ago, but the momentum of public spending, plus what one economist in Abidjan called a devil-may-care attitude by some officials, prevented the government from adopting strong corrective measures. As a result, the recession has become severe, and the cure will take longer and be more uncalatable than it might have been 12 or 24 months earlier.

Serious government response to the Ivory Coast's economic dilenma began in June, 1980, with the widespread reform of state firms. It was decided that the state should not operate companies in certain domains that private citizens can handle, according to Mathieu Ekra, head of the ministry that was created to spearhead the reform. Around a dozen public enterprises were axed, and another 25 reintegrated into existing gov-ernment ministries, thus ending the financial autonomy.

Mr. Ekra's ministry was also charged with the gradual selling off to private parties of around \$75 million in government shares in local industrial concerns, which had been managed by a special state body called Sonafi. capts.

The state enterprises for "new crops" such as oil palm and cor-

Austerity Drive

In the face of rising inflation, a \$500-million balance of payments deficit and a ballooming external debt, the government decided at the start of 1981 that it would curb public spending and tighten the money supply through domestic credit restrictions, even if this

with lower export earnings and cutbacks in the public sector, demand within the economy has generally slackened, slowing the rate of economic growth. The economy, which expanded by nearly 10 percent a year in real terms in 1976 and 1977, is expected to grow by only 1 percent this year, failing to keep pace with a population growth rate of about 3 percent.

The construction industry has trend restrictions, even if this meant deepening the impending recession and causing additional timemployment.

The 1981 public sector investment program was slashed by about one-third, from \$1.25 billion in 1980 to only \$860 million this year.

The government also tried in January to introduce pay cuts for (Continued on Page 115)

A Stable System Experiences an Evolution

By Alex Rondos THE IVORY COAST has a single-party political system ded by a president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, whose posi-tion, if not omnipotent, is certainly one of rarely challenged authority. Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, 76, has been in power without formal op-position since before independence in 1960.

It is also a country where careful management of the exportable agricultural resources has permitted a relatively high level of income from them, and a country that has been experienced in inter that has been exceptional in its liberal approach toward foreign investors. These general impressions have been largely undisturbed over the years and as a result many West-ern countries have tended to equ-ate Ivory Coast politics with stabil-

Yet the last two years have seen decisions concerning the political future of the Ivory Coast that were motivated, as President Houphouet-Boigny has acknowl-edged on frequent occasions, by evidence of a dangerous stagnation in the political system. If the system is to survive and the country continue with the basic economic policy that is so closely linked to the image it projects abroad, then measures will have to be adopted that are best symbolized by the Ivory Coast slogan of a "change in

In late 1980, at the congress of the Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), the country's only political party, the president was able to say with his characteristic brutal frankness that democracy in the Ivory Coast had become "de-



President Houphouet-Boigny

railed." The system of authority in the party was foundering, he said, and patronage had become the privilege of too many members of the clite. The barons, as the president called them, risked acting like

What concerned him was that, at his age, his succession — which he does not like to have discussed in public -had to be seen in light of a political system that had gradually lost touch with much of the younger generation and that had seen too many of the older genera-tion acquire wealth and privileges that risked making them an unassailable elite. Worse still was the prospect that this elite — which had become remarkably inhad become remarkably in-terwoven through financial, political and, in some cases, marital ties
-- would soon start a relentless internal fight to secure the succes-

The president began a series of changes in the political system that reached their peak in the Seventh Parry Congress of the PDCI in October, 1980. Since then, things have become quieter as the implementation of the decisions has come under close scrutiny.

As early as 1977, some of the most respected of the ministers in

the government were abruptly fired. One of them, Henri Konan Bedie, has returned with hardly disguised political ambitions and is now president of the National Assembly, although the powers of that position have been pared. Corruption was one of the reasons given at the time for the dismissals. In 1978, an attempt at municipal elections took place, under the guidance of the man then considered as the successor to Mr.

Houphouet-Boigny, Philippe Yaca. They were poorly organized; there were charges of favoritism in the choice of candidates and even of rigging, and the president nullified the elections. They were not re-peated until early this year. Rumors in late 1979 of the president's ill health were met with a

lengthy presidential speech announcing important but unspeci-fied political reforms. Most of these were carried out at the Party Congress of October, 1980, but not before it was announced that the majority of states enterprises, the most severe victims of political patronage in the Ivory Coast, would either be abolished or come under much more severe ministerial conINSIDE

 The textile industry is boping for a general turn-around that will improve its fortunes - Page 10S. • The port of Abidjan is engaged in a major expansion program — Page 11\$. As the oil begins to flow, optimism is on the rise -Page 12S.

In anticipation of the congress, elections were held for the representation of the party sub-sections. There was a 55-percent change in personnel. The congress confirmed that all elections in the future would be free. This had a particular significance in the Ivory Coast. The representative structure of

the PDCI was not dissimilar to that of a number of East European political parties. Localities present-ed candidates who were approved at the regional and then national level of the party. There was a single list of candidates and the elections were primarily a formality. Many people believe that the strength of the system was that it suited the ethnic diversity of the country. The party has even been referred to as a confederation of tribes (of which there are about 70). By resolving problems of representation by discussion and compromise at the grass roots level the issue of ethnic conflict at the national level was contained. It is (Continued on Page 10S)

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... de banque

Small Farmer More Prosperous Than in Past

ton, for regional economic devel-opment, and for low-cost housing

and other services, also turned out to be a poor gamble. Most of them were dissolved in June, 1980, after

accumulating losses of about \$320

With lower export earnings and

BRABORAY — Smoke rises slowly from a smoldering cooking fire into the hot, humid evening air, which hangs over the

towering tropical forest like a damp cloth. Emmanuel Gnakpa, with one of his wives and a young male cousin, are siting on small wooden stools outside his house, sharing the main meal of the day: a thick paste made from pounded plantain banance, eaten with a spicy sauce of pains oil towators, perports and pain oil, tomatoes, peppers and fish.

When he finishes the meal, he crosses the village to a neighbor's bouse, where he drinks a jug of sweet, slightly fermented paint water and exchanges news of the day and yarns with his uncles, brothers and friends until late at

Like nearly all of his fellow Dida tribesman and thousands of other tural dwellers in the Ivory Coast, he earns his livelihood by growing two main exports. It is chiefly be-Cause of these crops that the Ivory Coast has become the wealthiest non-oil producing nation in black

The government estimates that there are more than 400,000 small farmers raising cooos and coffee in the southern forest zone where the wer climate is suited to these crops. The northern region, which produces maize, yams and cotton, legs behind the south connectly.

Relative Prosperity

The 50 Dida households in the village of Braboray, 125 miles porthwest of Abidjan, earn an av-erage of \$2,000 a year from selling cocoa and coffee. This is considerabiv more than the cash mecomes



A girl at market in Yamoussoukro. Things are better, but...

of rural dwellers in the neighbor-ing countries of Liberia, Goinea, Mali, Upper Volta and Ghana.

The complete in the neighbor-ence. But they complain that the government has made little effort Mr. Gnakpa and others in the to expand social services for them village acknowledge this relative or to protect them from high rates prosperity, and say that their economic situation has improved during the last five years.

twin evils of government neglect and inflation, the villagers openly question whether the rising living standard they have enjoyed since 1960 will continue into the 1980s.

Things are better now because our children can go to school and because we have lots of taxis to take us into town," he said. "But when the price of school uniforms keeps rising and taxi fares increase while our earnings don't change, how can you expect us not to com-

Simple Housing

Mr. Gnakpa's house, a simple one-story building made of mud, coated with cement including a corrugated tin roof, is typical at Braboray. Several of the wealthiest farm-

ers, like his made, the village chief, have larger cement block houses with rust-proof aluminum roofing. The poorest villagers make do with mud huts covered with a thatching of palm branches. None of the houses in Braboray

is outlitted with running water or electricity even though the govern-ment claims to have brought electricity to more than 500 rural villages in the last five years. A few exceptionally prosperous cocoa farmers in other communities have installed their own private electric

generators.
The women of Braboray get water for their families each morning and afternoon from wells about a half-mile from the village, using large basins that they balance on their heads.

At night, kerosene lanterns are

lighted to allow the schoolchildren prepare their lessons for the (Continued on Page 105)

Textiles Waiting for Turnaround

A BIDJAN — As is every other commercial activity in the Ivory Coast, the textile industry is hoping for large-scale oil discover-ies and higher prices to cocoa and coffee producers to break the stalemate caused by soaring costs, tight

credit and declining domestic purchasing power.
A 1975-1976 World Bank study on the Ivory Coast economy predicted that three large textile projects then being implemented could be expected to absorb 30,000 tons of locally grown fiber cotton by 1980, enough to satisfy 80 percent

of domestic production needs. But the three principal spinners and weavers have been able to absorb only 20,000 tons of the 59,000 tons of short-fiber Allen variety cotton grown in 1980. Because of the problems involved in the commercialization of finished textile products, the remaining raw cotton was exported.

The major textile establishments in the Ivory Coast are Ets. Gonfreville in Bouake, with 45 percent private and government Ivorian capital and the remainder French; Utexi-Sotexi in Dimbokro, with 20 peacent Ivorian capital and the re-mainder Dutch and Japanese; and Cotivo-Icodi in Agboville and Abidjan, with 30 percent Ivorian capital and the remainder mostly

"It is all a question of stagnating buying power during a period of inflation on a European level," said a foreign technical adviser at the Ministry of Industry and Plan-

LE PALAIS DES CONGRÈ

LE CASINO

LA PATINOME

ning. "At least three-quarters of percent increase in transportation textile production is for local concests since December, you don't sumption, and the small cocoa and coffee farmers still form the bulk of the money earners in this country. Although the government is intent on maintaining prices paid to producers at last year's higher levels, the cost of living keeps eating up even that support," he add-

Although Ets. Gonfreville began printing on imported cloth in the Ivory Coast in 1927, a local textile industry did not come into its own until the early 1970s when the govemment, under the 1975-1980 development plan, set up the CIDT (Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le De-veloppement des Textiles) to promote cotton growing in the northern part of the country.

The young textile industry was to absorb most of the production and satisfy local demand for cotton yarn printed cloth and finished goods through a policy of import substitution. Exports were geared principally toward West Africa because of the special nature of the market, where the main product consumed is the pagne, cotton fabric printed with striking motifs that has become synonymous with West African dress.

"The big enterprises are just about breaking even," the technical adviser said. "But since the industry is young, there are a lot of payments to make on machinery and installations and ordisk and installations, and credit is very tight. When you add a 36-percent increase in the cost of diesel fuel over the past year as well as a 13-

IN ABIDJAN THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLER STAYS WITH US

end up with much of a profit mar-

In order to finance extensive rural electrification programs, the government has established the highest electricity rates in West Africa. Textile manufacturing, espe-cially the spinning process, is a big energy consumer.

After declining somewhat in 1978, textile production rose slightly in 1979 and 1980. Total value of cotton yarn, woven and printed cottons, and small finished goods produced in 1980 was 74 bil-lion CFA (for Communaute Financiere Africaine) francs against 59 billion CFA francs in 1979

It is no secret that African textiles are not very competitive with those produced in the Far East, partially because wages are higher in Africa but also because productivity is lower.

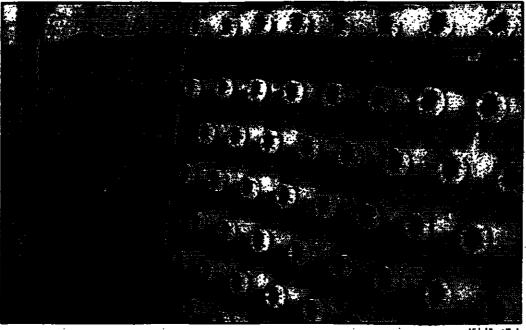
Since it is unthinkable that the government lower the wages of the 8,600 textile workers who already think they are underpaid, the answer for increased competitiveness would appear to be increased productivity

At the 4th annual SITHA (Salon International du Textile et de l'Ha-billement) held in Abidjan last April, it was announced that plans were going forward for a West African school to train skilled and semi-skilled textile workers.

"Lack of training and experience in machine maintenance is the biggest single factor in low pro-

LE PTIT BOULEVARD

LE RENORZAIOLES BAR



On the job: A young worker at an Ivonian cotton factory.

ductivity here," the technical adviser said.

If textile production figures are relatively easy to come by, real ex-port and import figures as well as those for domestic consumption are, in the words of a textile industry source, "anybody's guess."

Although the Economic Com-munity of West African States (Ecowas) foresees the elimination of tariffs to promote trade among member states, at present all mem-bers impose fairly stiff duties on imported cloth to protect local in-

istry. Under the terms of the Lome

convention, textiles produced in Africa are not subject to duty in member countries of the European Economic Community, but the reverse is not true. The result is an undetermined amount of cloth and finished goods that enters the

country illegally.

In 1980, the Ivory Coast exported 13 billion CFA francs worth of yarn and cloth, 10 billion of which went to other countries in West Africa, principally Mali. But those familiar with what are called the informal export markets in West Africa say that the real importers of Ivory Coast textiles are proba-bly Cameroon and Benin by way

of Mali through Nigeria. Payments Problems

West African countries often do not export to Nigeria because of payments problems involved with the Nigerian naira, which is not easily convertible, but independent traders with their own sources of currency exchange do a flourishing business across the traditional trades routes.

West Germany imported 2.2 billion CFA francs in denim cloth

(Continued from Page 9S)

next day. The only television in the

village — part of a national pro-

gram of educational television — is powered by a large alkaline bat-

dense forest using steel machetes.

ers, Mr. Gnakpa harvested about

\$1,900 this year on his five-acre

farm. His young coffee bushes, planted in 1977, yielded only a few dozen pounds of berries, which he

turned over to his two wives, ac-

His wives raise all of the family's food crops of plantains, yams, cassava, taro, tomatoes and spices on

small plots next to his cocoa farm.
Once the food garden has been

CFA francs worth of gray cloth went to other EEC countries. A textile industry source esti-mated that as much as 75 percent of the turnover in textiles in the lvory Coast is made on smuggled goods — either from the Far East.

through neighboring countries or from Europe. Figures on profits from the sale of cloth and manufactured goods are nearly impossible to come by. The bulk of the wholesalers who congregate on Agneby street near the crowded market in the Adjame quarter are part of a tight coterie of Lebanese entrepreneurs along with a small number of Hausa and Diula traders whose turnovers are closely guarded family secrets.

It is known that 9.5 million pieces of underwear and flat goods were produced in the recognized garment industry, which employs about 650 persons. But there are an estimated 13,000 to 14,000 tailors in Abidjan alone operating out of hole-in-the-wall shops with one or two apprentices. The only record of their existence is a flat monthly fee of 1,700 CFA francs collected by municipal authorities either per shop or per machine.

Small Farmer More Prosperous

IVORY COAST

A Stable Political System **Experiences an Evolution**

(Continued from Page 9S)

therefore argued that, in dramatically opening the way to highly competitive elections for representation in the National Assembly, the Pandora's box of tribalism in the Ivory Coast may have been

In the subsequent national elections, there were major changes. Some politicians who for years had assumed that they were politically secure did not even bother to

If the base of the party was opened to competition, however, the head of it experienced a drastic tightening up. President Houphoust-Boigny became chairman of the party, which gave him political and legal legitimacy in the role he had already effectively played. The political bureau of the party was reduced from 70 members to 35, and its new membership reflected the combination of novelty in youth and stability or continuity in the retention of some

of the veterans of the PDCI. The reshuffling of the Cabinet after the congress was intended, among other things, to remove the regional imbalance that had emerged with the party at its highest

At the end of the congress, the esident spoke about his succession. He repeated his previous pre-scription that there existed in the Ivory Coast a team spirit, and indeed a team that would ensure a smooth succession. But no sooner

It is said in the Ivory Coast that

"This is the way things work in Ivory Coast," Mr. Gnakpa said.

"Maybe it is the price we have to

pay for our capitalist policies. But

for us little farmers, all we can

hope is that the government will

raise the price for our cocoa and

duced legislation abolishing the existing law that gave the constitu-tional right to succession in the event of the president's absence or incapacity to the president of the National Assembly. The position of vice president was created. Almost a year later that post has not been filled.

Where do these changes leave Ivorian politics? To the specialist, they have proved a fascinating exercise in reforming the dynamics of a single-party system. To a cer-

Whoever replaces Mr. Houphouet-Boigny will have a fearsome task.

tain extent, one of the disguised airus was achieved - namely, to show to the outside world that the Ivory Coast system has the capaci-ty to rejuvenate itself in an atmosphere of stability. Any abrupt changes would shatter that image of stability.

Temporarily, the liberties of some of the more powerful politicians and their proteges have been restricted through the threat posed by free elections and the curbs imposed on the state sector of the

remains open. There have been numerous rumors as to potential presidents on the grounds of tribal affiliation and association with the military establishment. Many names are mentioned, and the presidential practice in the past has been to exclude persons who begin to take encouraging rumors to heart and to campaign unoffi-cially. It is widely believed that the dismissals of 1977 should be seen in this light.

Houphouet-Boigny will have a fearsome task. Much of his prea-tige depends on qualities that are unique to him. His capacity for pre-empting or defusing political crises is legendary — he calls it dialogue. Discontented groups - of workers, journalists or students, for example — have often been summoned to the presidential palace to discuss their problems with the president. Each time, the presi-

The question of the succession

Whoever replaces Mr. dent has emerged on top.

--- ROBERT HECHT

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Cocoa and coffee have drawn many immigrants into the Ivorian forest zone.

orked for two years, it is replanted in cocoa and incorporated into the larger export crop farm.

The Dida women, like most women in Africa, perform nearly all of the tasks connected with food production, except for the heaviest work of felling trees. Dur-

ing the planting season in April, his wives often work longer days in the fields than he does.

the fields than he does.

As a secondary activity, the men at Braboray follow the age-old method of tapping their palm trees for the sugary sap, which they turn into alcoholic palm wine, known as bangui in Ivory Coast. The Dida women extract the syrupy, purple oil from the hard-red palm fruit by boiling and pounding it to make the basic village cooking oil.

Hunting and Gathering Hunting was the major economic occupation of the Dida during the last century before the French colonial era, but now it is simply a

leisure activity for the men.

Mr. Gnakpa and his friends
spend Saturday afternoon hunting
gazelles, hedgehogs and other small game using the traditional rope nets. If their catch of meat is large, they can lower their ex-penses for fish (the main source of animal protein in Braboray),

which is bought in the market.

The Dida women also gather large land snails and caterpillars from the forest floor, much appreciated as ingredients in the sances

eaten daily.

The market in the main town of Divo, five miles away, is active every day but the villagers from Braboray usually attend the market only once a week. On Friday, they sell their extra plantains and vegetables, and buy soap, cloth, household utensils and fish.

Immigrants Dominate

Even though the native Dida have been moderately successful farmers, the economic attraction of cocoa and coffee has drawn thousands of people from other parts of West Africa into the Ivorian forest zone, where they now outnumber the native population.

In Braboray, immigrants make up virtually all of the wage labor

force and nearly three-quarters of portunistic politicians using their positions to gain material privithe owners of cocoa and coffee farms. More than a dozen West African tribes are represented in the village and both Christianity and Islam, plus traditional tribal these elite government officials "pass by the back corridor" to gain religious, are practiced in this rural African melting pot. special benefits, while ordinary people have to line up at the front

The main export crops of cocoa and coffee are looked after by the Members of the Baule tribe, men on farms averaging about 12 acres in size, hacked out of the from the central savanna region of the Ivory Coast, have proven more successful cocoa farmers than the When cocoa and coffee were in-Dida - perhaps because their wives, reputed to be good entroduced to Braboray in the 1930s, irepreneurs, manage to earn more money by selling food crops.

farm work was performed by young Dida men. Since the end of World War II, however, with the migration to the cities and the ex-This immigration has been a major factor in the rapid increase asion of farms, more and more in the Ivory Coast's cocoa produc-tion, from 100,000 tons in 1960 to of this work is being done by laborers from Upper Volta and Mali, Ivory Coast's northern around 390,000 tons last year, but it has also led to conflicts over land between the natives and the With the help of two day labor-

Many of the Dida in Brahorav resent the presence of an immigrant majority. They have taken so much of our land that there is nothing left for our children," Mr. Gnakpa said. "My only hope now is that they do well enough in school to find good jobs in town."

The land shortage is now provoking an exodus of young men and support from Brahavay to the

and women from Braboray to the nearby town of Divo, to Abidian, and to the still largely untouched forest areas of the southwestern comer of Ivory Coast.

Rural Health Care

On top of this land crisis, the villagers say that the government has done little to give them basic social amenities such as wells and electricity. They argue that the state marketing board makes a big profit by paying them less than the world price for cocoa and coffee,

yet reinvests only a tiny amount of this profit in the villages. The villagers in Braboray had to pay for their six-room elementary school and for the teachers' houses, while the government simply financed the teachers' salaries.

Like most villages in the southern Ivory Coast, Braboray has no

health care facilities and, since the closest dispensary is often short of medicines, Mr. Gnakpa and his family have to travel to Divo for medical treatment. Malaria, hepatitis and infantile measles are com-

Farmers also complain that the government discriminates against them in awarding cheap agricultur-al credit to wealthy absentee land-owners growing pineapples, ba-nanas and oil palms. "The agricultural development bank asks us to fill out a dozen forms we can barely understand, and then they require a property title, which we small farmers don't hold, as a loan guarantee," Mr. Gnakpa said. "It's casy to see why we get discouraged and why all of the money goes to the civil servants and big politi-

Inflation, which has been running at about 20 percent a year since 1977, is the other menace facing the farmers. During the same period, official prices for cocoa and coffee have been raised only

The villagers at Braboray, who are now specialized farmers and must buy a large part of their food and other goods on the market, have seen their real earnings steadily eroded by this inflation.

Despite these economic prob-lems, they still speak with awe about Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Ivory Coast's only president and the leader of the movement for indepence from France, who has become an almost mythical figure, seen by most Ivory Coasters as standing far above the day-to-day

business of the government. But the villagers are more cynical about government ministers and other top civil servants, whom

Is Rising At Ports

A BIDJAN — The port at Abid-jan, the largest in West Afri-ca, is engaged in an ambigious program to expand its facilities for handling containerized freight, which is fast becoming the most popular form of shipping.

The first section of the new con-

tainer terminal, located at the southern tip of the port next to the Vridi Canal leading to the Atlan-tic, was opened to business late last year.

When the rest of the terminal is completed in 1983 (it was started in 1977), it will be equipped to handle 4 million tons of containerized freight a year. The facility will have three unloading berths served by two onshore cranes and will include a roll-on, roll-off platform, which permits trucks to load up the containers directly on board their ship.

The new container terminal will also have 800 meters of quayside and around 50 acres of paved storage space adjacent to the wharf. l'otal investment in the terminal

of \$29 million is being financed entirely from resources of the Abidjan Port Authority without assistance from the Ivory Coast government. The port has been financially independent since 1972.

Overflow of Containers

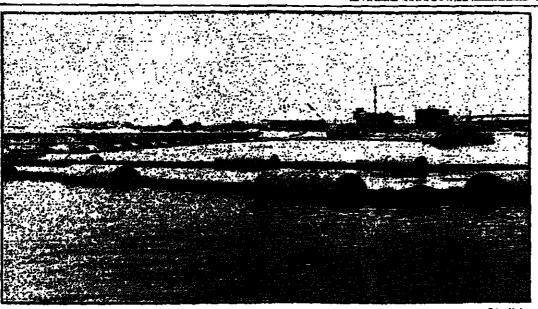
The rapid growth of containerized shipping, in which mer-chandise is moved on sealed metal boxes to road and rail transport, poses the most difficult and press-ing problem for freight handling in the Abidjan port.

The amount of containerized freight has risen form 250,000 tons in 1974 to more than 1 million tons last year. Containers now account around 15 percent of merchandise handled in Abidjan, against only 4 percent seven years ago. To cope with the container traffic, an existing berth was originally converted to handle the load, but it failed to keep pace with the

increase in traffic. Containers are currently being unloaded in an ad hoc way all along the three great wharfs and 36 berths that make up the heart of the port. The brightly painted metal boxes, in red, orange, and blue, can be seen stacked along the quayside wherever there is spare room to store the containers before they are picked up by trucks.

The container terminal under construction will unify this chaotic unloading activity, in order to avoid delays and damage to the

One reason for the upsurge in the movement of containers is that the port has become an important point of transshipment for merchandise destined for Ivory jor petroleum supertankers. The Trade and Development (UNC-Coast's landlocked neighbors, Up-tankers unload their crude oil at an TAD), in which two countries



A new container terminal is being constructed at the port at Abidjan.

per Volta and Mali. The two countries take nearly half of the containerized freight landed in Abid-

Merchandise heading for Bama-ko, the capital of Mali, travels the 600-mile distance by road. Long lines of trucks can be seen regular-ly at the Abidjan port, waiting for loading before they set off for

Most of the transshipped freight for Upper Volta is handled by the 750-mile-long railroad linking Abidjan to the main Voltaic towns of Ouagadougou, Koudougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

The containerized merchandise is looked after by five shipping firms, including four private companies and the state-owned Sivom, which accounts for about 15 per-Cupt of the traffic.

General Saturation

With the steady growth of the Ivorian economy during the last two decades, the port's investment program has had trouble keeping up with the increase in traffic, and nearly all of the port facilities are currently saturated.

The 25 general merchandise berths, which normally have a maximum capacity of 150,000 tons per year, had to handle an average of 155,000 tons of freight in 1980.

Overall, traffic at the port has increased from 1.8 million tons in 1960, at the time of independence, to 9.4 million tons last year, making Abidian the largest port in West Africa ahead of Dakar, Lagos and Yaounde. Abidian handles 86 percent of the Ivory Coast's international merchandise

Construction of the port along the shores of the Ebrie Lagoon began in 1950, when the two-milelong Vridi Canal, one of the most ambitious engineering projects of the French colonial era, was cra, was

The canni was redredged in 1978 to a depth of 45 feet to facilitate the passage of all ships except ma-

offshore terminal, linked to the SIR refinery by a 3.3-mile pipeline.

In addition to the general merchandise berths, the port is outlit-ted with 11 specialized berths for loading cement and clinker, repetroleum products, fertilizer, and other commodities

A 1,200-foot-long fresh fruit dock, at the northern end of the harbor in the Banco Bay, expedites all of the Ivory Coast's banana exports, currently running at about 120,000 tons a year, and a part of the 100,000 tons of fresh pineapple exported annually. The Ivory Coast is the leading producer of bananas and pineapples in Africa.

The timber port, also in the Ban-co Bay, has 17 offshore berths for handling the country's third-most important export after cocoa and coffee. Logs stored in the port are winched out into the water where tugboats hanl them to ships waiting at the offshore berths.

Abidian is a major fishing port on the West Africa coast, unloading about 200,000 tons of fish a year. Fish is the main source of animal protein in the southern part of the Ivory Coast.

The fishing port includes several freezing plants and a U.S.-owned shrimp processing factory, plus a large wholesale and retail market next to the docks. Most of the Abidjan restaurants, plus a considerable number of household consumers, buy their seafood at the market. The most sought-after fish is the large Southern Atlantic cray-

Nationalized Shipping

During the last few years, the Ivory Coast has been vigorously pursuing a policy of trying to increase its share of shipping in and out of the country. Merchant Ma-rine Minister Lamine Fadika wants to see the Ivory Coast implement the so-called 40-40-20 formula for ocean transport passed by the United Nations Conference on

trading with each other each handle 40 percent of the merchandise, with the remaining 20 percent for third parties The Ivory Coast's three shipping

firms currently control only onefifth of the country's merchandise traffic, but their share is increas-Sitram, the state-owned shipping company, now handles more than 10 percent of the traffic at the

Abidjan port. The company pur-chased eight new 16,000-ton multipurpose ships in 1978, and is expected to play an increasingly important role in Ivorian shipping as these freighters enter into service.

Long-Range Plans

In order to decentralize the Ivory Coast's maritime activities and to relieve the mounting congestion in Abidian, a second port was opened in 1972 at San Pedro, 190 miles west of the capital. San Pedro handled about 1.5 million tons of traffic last year, almost all of it timber exports from the for-ests of the southwestern region.

Planned construction of a cement factory and a flour mill at the port may help to boost imports at San Pedro, which are almost nonexistent at present.

Long-range plans for the Abid-jan port are for the construction of \$300-million extension at Locodiro, across the harbor from the existing port. The extension is to include more than 3,000 feet of quayside, plus new terminals for clinker and containers, a heavycargo berth, and a sugar loading

The Locodiro project was sched-uled to get under way in early 1981, but the general economic slowdown that has hit the Ivory Coast this year led to delays in the port expansion scheme. Abidian port authorities say they still ex-pect Locodiro to be built during the coming decade, especially if newly discovered offshore oil deposits prove to be commercially

—ROBERT HECHT :

Recession Is Eroding a Dynamic Economy

civil servants as one part of the ansterity drive, but later backed down when employees of several white-collar agencies, including the marketing board and the national shipping firm, threatened to go on

The International Monetary Fund in February unveiled a \$600million, three-year economic stabilization credit for the Ivory Coast, under the Extended Fund Facility. Likewise, the World Bank announced that it would make a special \$100-million structural adjustment loan to the government. The IMF-World Bank package

has a series of economic performance criteria that the Ivory Coast is supposed to meet, including limits on commercial borrowing, pay freezes for civil servants, a more stringent review of state projects. budget cuts, and higher prices for electricity, water, gasoline, public transport, rice, fertilizer and other basic consumer goods, many of which have been heavily subsi-

It is still uncertain whether the government will actually adhere to the conditions laid down by the IMF. A new interministerial Committee on Financial Coordination and Investment Control was set up in March to monitor the austerity program, but earlier recommenda-

RESERVATIONS: can be made at any,

Pan American Office or

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tions by the Monetary Fund to the Ivorian government went unheed-ed, so effective application of the most recent measures is far from

The main reason for the gener-osity of the international financial institutions toward the Ivory Coast other than its strongly pro-Western and pro-capitalist stance
is the bright prospect of oil on
the country's economic horizon.

The likelihood that Ivory Coast will be self-sufficient in oil by 1983, and will become a net exporter after that, has prompted even the private banks, led by Chase Manhattan of the United States, to put together an unusual \$250-million balance of payments

Production on the smaller offshore Belier oil field should be around 400,000 tons this year, equal to only about one-quarter of the Ivory Coast's needs. But with the start-up of the much larger Espoir field in mid-1982, the coun-

ROBERT HECHT is a rural development specialist and a frequent contributor to the IHT's special supplements. He recently completed his doctoral dissertation on the Ivory Coast at Cambridge University.

ALEX RONDOS is on the staff of London-based West Africa

lay out the capital for agricultural and industrial projects such as a paper and pulp mill, petrochemitry should rapidly attain self-suffi-

The government has conservatively projected output of 5 million tons a year by 1990, but foreign

financial backers have put the figure at 20 million tons. The Ivory Coast's 1981-1985 Five Year Plan, which is currently being prepared, budgets \$8.7 billion in new investment during the five-year period, with two-thirds of the total coming from the government, and the remaining \$2.9 million contributed by the private sec-

The plan was assembled using minimum projections on oil production. If the Ivory Coast reaps a larger petroleum harvest during the plan period, investment targets will be raised considerably to utilize the additional revenues.

In line with the government's new policy of avoiding state involvement in directly productive activities whenever possible, the plan calls on private investors to

growth during the last 20 years — a rare feat in Africa — and where expectations are therefore unusual-Unemployment will undoubted-by hit hardest the 2 million Africans from neighboring countries working in the Ivory Coast, who occupy the lowest-paid jobs and are the first to be laid off. Despite

cals, and iron mining in the southwestern part of the country. The government intends to fol-low the more limited economic

role of financing infrastructure

and social projects such as schools, hospitals and housing.

In the meantime, the Ivory

Coasters are in for a rough eco-

nomic ride, especially in a country

that has had unbroken economic

their menial and insecure economic position, most of the African foreigners seem determined to stay in the Ivory Coast, perhaps be-cause conditions in their own countries are even worse.

"Gas is more expensive here than in Dakar, and so is my rent," said a Senegalese taxi driver who has lived in Abidjan for the last two years. "But there is a lot of money floating around here, with everyone scrambling to get it, while Dakar is dry — there's no

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OIL STIMULATES AGRICULTURE

Three points to remember about oil in the Ivory Coast:

- -The President solemnly announced its discovery in 1977,
- -extraction began in 1980,
- -by 1983, the Ivory Coast will be self-sufficient,
- -thereafter, the Ivory Coast will be a net exporter of oil.

Oil is already an Ivorian industry:

La Société Ivoirienne de Raffinage has been operating since 1965. Its initial annual capacity of 700,000 tonnes refined, increased to 2 million in 1976 and to over 4 million in 1980.

The Republics of Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Benin are all supplied from this refinery which is the biggest in French-speaking Africa.

Oil is also processed in two lubricating-oil plants and one bitumen factory.

Three possibilities that President Houphouet-Boigny wants to avoid for his country:

- -the breakdown of an agro-based economy when half the world is hungry,
- -a sudden rural exodus to towns that are ill prepared to deal with such a problem,
- -too great a disparity in income between the vast majority of the rural peasantry and the towndweller,

He has therefore decreed that the profits that the Ivory Coast will make from oil will be ploughed back into agricultural projects.

Ivory Coast industry is also:

- —a well-organised agricultural and food-producing sector which is developed from using the country's natural riches,
- -a textile sector that has already beaten its target: 55,000 tons of cotton fibre against 42,000 tons targeted in the plan,
- —long experience of the timber industry,
- -good opportunities in the chemical sector, above all in insecticides, and soon in the tyre industry,
- -clinker production, car assembly and the local assembly of electrical goods completes some of the list.

Demand for Palm Oil Increasing at Home and Abroad

A BIDJAN — With the processing of the Ivory Coast's agricultural raw materials figuring as a key component in the recent expansion of the country's industrial sector, the oil palm giant Blohorn has been one of the steadiest and most resilient of the Ivorian agro-industries.

The Ivory Coast's industrial development strategy during the last two decades, following independence from France in 1960, has had three main features: the substitution of imports with locally manufactured consumer goods such as shoes, cloth and cigarettes; the creation of industries oriented toward export, for example, of textiles to the European Economic Community and refined petroleum products to neighboring Upper Volta and Mali; and the promotion of agro-processing, in which locally available raw materials could be directly linked to Ivorian industrial expansion.

This strategy has enabled the Ivory Coast to make impressive gains during the last 20 years. Including both manufacturing and public utilities, output has grown by an average annual rate of about 15 percent, and the number of industrial firms has increased from 50 in 1960 to more than 600 last year. The industrial sector's share of gross domestic product has risen from 15 percent to 25 percent during the

Agro-processing has had the most variable fortunes of the three branches of ivorian industry during the last five years. On the positive side, both the state and private investors set up plants to handle the country's large output of coffee and timber and its rapidly growing production of cotton and natural rubber.

Several other firmly established agro-industries, including the state-owned producer of crude palm oil, Palmindustrie, and the country's three pineapple canning factories, ran into serious financial difficulties because of poor management and a lack of international competitiveness. The government had to intervene with subsidies and management reforms to try to save these industries.

Blohorn has continued to grow and to show a hefty profit. In 1980, its turnover reached \$96.7 million, making it the third-largest industrial firm in the Ivory Coast, behind the

Sir Petroleum refinery and the state-controlled electricity

Joseph Blohorn, a French soapmaker from Marseilles and the father of the current chairman of the company, built the first Ivorian soap factory to process local palm oil in 1929, in what is today the fashionable Cocody quarter of Abidjan. Longtime residents claim that the foul smell that still hangs over the saltwater lagoon next to the quarter comes from the chemical effluent that the Blohorn factory dumped into the water for more than 40 years.

Although the company had its start during the French colonial era, it was not until after independence, with the rapid growth of consumer spending in Abidjan and in the southern cocoa and coffee zone, and the launching of a state-sponsored oil palm program, that Blohom became a

The plant was moved in 1971 from Cocody to its present site in the Vridi industrial zone adjacent to the Abidjan port, and in August, 1980, the inauguration of a 70,000-ton palm oil refining facility brought total installed capacity to 180,000 tons of oil a year.

The company processes about 100,000 tons of crude palm oil annually, or about two-thirds of the Ivory Coast's output of industrial palm oil.

Palmindustrie, the financially troubled state enterprise that manages 12 huge plantations in the southern part of the country, supplies Blohorn with about 95 percent of its crude oil. The rest comes from two smaller plantations, covering 8,200 acres and located about 50 miles west of Abidjan, that

west of Archigan, that are owned by the Blohorn group.

With the rapid growth in the Ivory Coast in urban demand for table oil, refined palm oil has replaced soap as Blohorn's main product. In 1980, the company sold more than 60,000 tons of oil worth \$60 million, against 32,000 tons of soap with a value of \$31.3 million.

Palm derivatives, whether extracted from the hard red fruit of the oil palm tree or its inner kernel, using industrial methods or the traditional village techniques of boiling and pounding by hand, are the main cooking oils of the West African coastal zone.

With palm oil output in most other West African countries failing to keep pace with demand, the Ivory Coast has found major export markets next door, and now ranks as the third-leading palm oil exporter, behind Malaysia and Indonesia.

In 1980, Blohom exported about one-fifth of its refined palm oil, mainly to Guinea, Ghanz, Liberia and Togo. The company's potential foreign market is limited to the tropics, however, because palm oil solidifies in temperate zones there the temperature falls below 68 degrees.

Director General Paul Bonneil said that, with the introduction of more relaxed customs rules by member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas), Blohorn hoped to tap Nigeria's market of more than 80 million consumers.

In addition to refined cooking oil and soap, made by mixing palm oil with caustic soda, Blohorn manufactures palm oil byproducts, including glycerol, fatty acids, silicates,

The greatest threat to Blohom's operations comes from Palmindustrie's unreliable performance during the last few years in delivering crude palm oil. In 1981, Palmindustrie is expected to produce only 130,000 tons of oil, far less than the 180,000 tons forecast last year,

The shortfall was apparently caused by poor weather conditions, but there are also reports that management and financial problems had led to the temporary closure of two of Palmindustrie's 12 oil extraction plants.

Like most manufacturing activity in the Ivory Coast, Blohorn is controlled financially by foreign interests. Mr. Bonneil said that about 80 percent of the company's capital was in French hands, mainly the Blohorn family, with 20 percent held by more than 2,500 Ivory Coasters. Overall, about 55 percent of Ivory Coast industry, including utilities, is owned by foreign interests. Three-quarters of the remaining share capital is held by the government, with private nationals accounting for only about 13 percent of the total. - ROBERT HECHT

Big Hopes Pinned on Oil Output

A BIDIAN — On a clear day, sunbathers on the beach at Graud Bassam, 20 miles east of Abidian, can see the outlines of a huge oil production platform on the maritime horizon. Its derrick rises straight up from the deck of the platform like a ship's mast, and bright orange flame is visible at the end of a long pipe extended sideways, where natural gas is flared off.

The platform is on top of the Belier oil field where the Ivory Coast's first offshore petroleum production started up last year. Output from the Belier is a modest 10,000 barrels a day, covering just a fraction of the Ivery coast's own oil needs. But with a second, more important offshore field about to enter production and with the pace of exploration picking up rapidly, economic prognosticators in Abidjan say that by the mid-1980s the Ivory Coast will become one of the major oil producers in Africa.

And if all that glitters beneath the Ivory Coast's Atlantic shelf does turn out to be black gold, oil will end up transforming the country's economy, which has relied on farming for its relatively affluent status compared to neighboring

"Oil has become today what armies were in the old days," said Paul Shaner, head of Phillips Petroleum in the Ivory coast, where the U.S. company appears to be on the verge of a major find. "Oil is now a weapon, which can change the whole shape of a nation."

Facts and Rumors

A mixture of fact and rumor abounds here concerning the oil prospects. Everyone from foreign plomats and local civil servants to taxi drivers and market vendors bandies about the wildest and most varied reports on the size of the country's offshore reserves, and on the rate at which the oil is going to be lifted out of the seabed. Even the faintest smell of oil has given Ivory Coasters visions

of instant and everlasting riches. The government and the major oil companies operating in the Ivory Coast are intensely secretive about the dimension of the oil endowment which tends to encourage further the rumor-mongering.

'A country becomes feverish anytime you find oil these days, and Ivory Coast is no exception, Mr. Shaner said. Phillips Petroleum is located in the center of the oil fever, as the principal operator in the Espoir field, on which the Ivory Coast is pinning its future

The field is offshore from the town of Jacqueville, a few miles west of Abidjan, in a 1,000-squarekilometer exploration zone. Part-

COAST day by the mid-1980s, making the

IVORY

ners in the zone include Phillips, the principal shareholder, Italy's Agip, a U.S. drilling company called Sedco, and the Ivory Coast national oil firm. Petroci.

The Espoir field was discovered in 1979, and the first wells tested vielded about 10,000 barrels a day a very encouraging sign in the Phillips currently has four drill-

ing crews, including two semi-submersible rigs and two boats, working in the area of the original find to delimit the boundaries of the field. By the end of this year, at least seven more wells will be drilled and tested in the Espoir.

Large Deposit

Even though company officials say that it is still to early to estimate oil reserves at Espoir, Phillips has already made moves to set up a temporary production system in the field. A jack-up platform, which can be towed into place by boat and then anchored to the ocean floor, is being built in Ispan, and will be transported to the Ivo-ry Coast by the end of the year.

Early production at Espoir will come from four or more wells drilled in about 1,200 feet of water, too deep for even the most sophisticated offshore oil platforms. Phillips will have to run a series of elines from the deep wells into a shallower area closer to shore, where the platform will be positioned.

A short distance away, at a floating terminal, tankers will load up with crude oil. Unlike the smaller Belier field, which siphons its oil through a pipeline to the Vridi refinery in Abidian, the temporary production system at Espoir will not have facilities for feeding oil directly onshore.

Phillips officials are loathe to

pin an exact figure on projected output, but it seems likely that with the temporary structure alone - and much greater development of Espoir is expected - the field will be producing at least 40,000 barrels a day by the middle of next year. With an additional 10,000 barrels a day from the Belier, the Ivory Coast is stated to produce at the rate of about 2.5 million metric tons a year in 1982, enough oil to cover domestic needs with a small exportable surplus.

At this level, the Ivory Coast will be a minor oil producer in West Africa, rivaling Cameroon and Congo but far behind Nigeria, which produces more than 100 million metric tons of petroleum a

Optimistic forecasts in the Ivory Coast speak of 500,000 barrels

Ivory Coast a major producer, but oil company officials say that these projections are premature.

We're pleased with results so far at Espoir, but they aren't conclusive," Mr. Shaner said. Phillips drilled a very promising well in the Egyptian desert, which later turned out to be a minuscule find, while the same sort of positive carly result in the North Sea eventualbecame the huge Ekolisk oil field. Espoir could go either way. according to Mr. Shaner.

There are signs that Phillips has a positive hunch about the Ivory Coast. The company has increased its foreign staff in Abidjan from eight last year to 40, and has rented out a new seven-story office building to house its personnel. plus employees of the U.S. oil drilling and service companies that are flocking to the Ivory Coast as subcontractors to Phillips.

Espoir field is still a closely guarded secret, but each of the two semi-submersible rigs drilling offshore is costing abour \$100,000 a day to

The good news on cal has arnved at a time when the Ivory Coast's economic forumes, which were so good during the 1970s. were beginning to deteriorate. Falling prices for cocca and coffee, the traditional exports, and overspending by the government have caused serious economic recession. with slower growth and higher unemployment this year.

The government and its foreign Western, backers are expecting oil to put the economy back on a healthy footing in a year

With oil on the horizon, financial institutions have shown their willingness to extend major credits to Ivory coast, despite the coan-try's already onerous debt burden. Self-sufficiency in oil will also

allow the country to resume its ambitious development plans, which call for \$6.5 billion in public sector investment during the next five years, in order to sustain a growth rate of 6 percent a year. The 1981-1985 plan also con-

But at ... Her

rrenci

27/07/1955

tains projections for the second half of the decade of 7.7-percent annual growth, based on an oil output of about 5 million metric tons a year by 1990. Once the oil starts flowing in

considerable quantity, the ma challenge facing the nation will be to use petroleum revenues judiciously to promote broad-based economic development

-ROBERT HECHT

Nation Hopes to Turn Corner on Scaled-Down Sugar Plan

Special to the IHT

A BIDJAN — The Ivory Coast's gamble to become a leading African sugar producer hangs in the balance as the state company charged with the sugar program strives to recover the costs of the

roughly \$1-billion project. Faced with substantial cost overruns, a mounting debt and declining world prices for sugar, Sodesucre (Societe pour le de-veloppement des plantations de Canne a Sucre) was forced to scale down its total of sugar complexes during the last few years from 13

Company officials say that, with this greatly reduced production base, Sodesucre will be a profitable operation, but only after absorbing losses through most of the 1980s. With all six of the huge planta-

tions and sugar extraction plants entering into production last year, output reached nearly 103,000 tons, making the Ivory Coast a net exporter of sugar for the first time. Exports of molasses, a byproduct of the sugar extraction process, had begun in 1978. The entire 20,000 tons of sugar

exported in 1980, worth \$8.6 million, went to the United States. Sodesucre's financial director, Jeremie Neonan, said that produc-

tion in 1981 was expected to rise to

140,000 tons of sugar, with nearly

dered 36,000 tons of Ivory Coast sugar, and that Sodesucre would have little difficulty finding other buyers "as we are still in the early

stage of production." Output for 1982 is estimated at 160,000 tons, as all six complexes gradually expand their operations, but Mr. Ngouan said that Sodesucre would not reach its maximum capacity of 300,000 tons annually until 1986 or 1987. Two-thirds of

this would be for exports. The Ivory Coast embarked on its sugar program in the early 1970s in an effort to diversify exports from its base of cocoa, coffee saving foreign exchange by cutting sugar imports, but the key objective was to promote development in the relatively disadvantaged northern savanna region.

. First Plantation

With average incomes in the southern rain forest zone - where cocoa and coffee are grown --- several times larger than in the north, timates, with the five new comthe government argued that the sugar program would boost employment and earnings for Ivory Coasters in the savanna region.

A first sugar plantation and mill

half destined for export and the built in the late 1960s, in the Coast in 1979, stated that foreign rest for domestic consumption. He said that Portugal had already orby the U.S. firm Lang Engineering Afrique. But it was not until world sugar prices rose sharply in 1975 that the Ivory Coast formulated its large-scale sugar plan, to include 12 more complexes scattered about the northern part of the country. The plan was given impetus in 1976 and 1977, when high prices for cocoa and coffee brought the government hundreds of millions

of dollars in unexpected earnings, much of which was later channeled into sugar development. Some international financial experts warned that the bullish prices for sugar and for the Ivory Coast's chief agricultural exports might and timber. It was also aimed at not last, but in the heady days when coffee was selling for \$3.30 a pound on the world market. Ivorian planners were confident that the sugar program was a safe gam-

> The sugar program was barely off the drawing boards when it be-gan to encounter serious financial problems. The cost of the plantation complexes far exceeded the esplexes that were built absorbing an average of \$160 million each.

An assessment of the construction of the five agro-industrial complexes, carried out by an with a 60,000-ton capacity was Egyptian company for the Ivory

contractors had overcharged the

Ivory Coast by \$142 million. "At the time, we did not know the sugar business, and the foreign companies tried to sell as expen-sively as possible," Mr. Ngouan said. "We were also in a weak bargaining position because we had made a political decision to go ahead as rapidly as possible with sugar to help the northern region, so we had to accept less favorable

The Ivory Coast was also forced to borrow heavily to finance the sugar program, with the five new complexes requiring \$700 million in foreign loans. Most of the money was borrowed from private repayment periods of 10 years or

As a result, Sodesucre's debt service has been very heavy, with repayments in 1981 running at about \$170 million, including interest payments of \$57 million.

A weakening of the world price of sugar in the last year has been another unwelcome event for the sugar industry. An independent re-port in 1980 stated that Sodesucre needed a world price of 35 cents a pound to break even. The current

price of sugar is about 16 cents. These unfavorable economic factors have forced the government to support Sodesucre financially through a combination of state subsidies and investment expenditures. In 1981, sugar alone took one-quarter of the public investment budget for agriculture.

As the government had virtually no experience in sugar production, the foreign companies that built the five production facilities were later awarded contracts to manage their operation for a fixed price.

These included Redpath, a Canadian subsidiary of Britain's Tate and Lyle; the Belgian firm Sopex Belge; ADRA, an agro-in-dustrial subsidiary of France's Renault; the Dutch firm HVA-ENCO; and Buckau Wolf, a part of the West German Krupp industrial group.

The Ivorians, unhappy that the fixed-price contracts did not give the foreign managers incentives or penalize them for poor performance, decided in 1979 to break the agreements and to set up what Mr. Ngouan called "technical assistance contracts," with the foreign firms paid for each ton of sugar produced. He said that the changes saved the Ivory Coast \$6.7 million

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Britain Rejects Lonrho Bid for Fraser, Scolds Rowland

LONDON — The British Monopolies Commission Wednesday ruled against a bid for the House of Fraser, which includes Harrods and 111 other department stores, by the Lonrho trading empire headed by tycoon Roland

The seven-member commission decided on a 6-1 vote that the proposed £225-million takeover would be "detrimental

to the public interest." The commission also criticized Mr. Rowland and his personal style of management," which it said dominated

Lourho and its "irrational initiatives." The flamboyant Mr. Rowland, who had been expecting

approval, called an emergency board meeting. He declined comment, but Lourho disputed the ruling in

a brief statement. The House of Fraser board had rejected the offer as "totally unacceptable." It was the third time in recent years that the commission has blocked takeover bids by the 63-year-old magnate, who

founded the giant Lonrho trading and mining conglom-Mr. Rowland's spectacular business dealings were brand-

ed "the unacceptable face of capitalism" by former Prime Minister Edward Heath in 1973 after courtroom disclosures of tax-dodging and sanctions-busting in Rhodesia.

Consumer Affairs Minister Sally Oppenheimer said Wednesday the Conservative government accepted the commission's recommendation and would seek a guarantee from Lourbo that it will not seek to acquire the House of Fraser, Britain's biggest store group with an annual turnover of £700 million.

If Mr. Rowland refuses to agree, the government has powers under the Fair Trading Act to stop Lonrho from seeking to acquire any more House of Fraser stock. Lonrho already has a 29.9-percent stake in the chain, and Mr. Rowland is a director.

Wednesday's ruling ended a 10-month inquiry into one of London's most hotly contested takeover bids. There has been a long-running feud between Mr. Rowland and mil-lionaire Sir Hugh Fraser, a one-time friend and confidant. Sir Hugh was ousted as chairman of the House of Fraser, founded by his father, at a stormy board meeting last January amid a highly publicized scrap with Mr. Rowland.

The commission detailed the "acrimonious" disputes between Lourho and the Fraser group. It noted charges by the Fraser board against Lourho of "harassing the board and management and subjecting the board and management to a barrage of public criticism

The commission reported that Lonrho's conduct in the

takeover battle was "positively damaging" and had been "characterized by impulsive and irrational initiatives." It added that there was "a very real and substantial risk that the efficiency of House of Fraser would deteriorate seriously as a result of the merger, and that to expose House of Fraser to such a risk would be detrimental to the public

Harrods, Britain's most famous store, lies at the heart of the corporate tussle between Mr. Rowland and Sir Hugh. Mr. Rowland's business associates said he has long dreamed of owning the prestigious 23-acre store in London's fashionable Knightsbridge section.

Sir Hugh, whose father bought Harrods in 1959, considered it the "jewel in the crown" of House of Fraser. Harrods, founded in 1849 as a grocery store, accounts for about 40 percent of House of Fraser profits.

Roland Smith, who took over as House of Fraser chairman from Sir Hugh in January, Wednesday said: "We're very pleased with the outcome of the commission's inquiry and that they have accepted our arguments. It couldn't be a better Christmas present."

House of Fraser shares were marked down 6 pence to 151 immediately after news the Monopolies Commission decision, but later gained to close at 160.

percent up.



ment's year-end economic outlook,

The outlook is due to be published

The OECD declined to com-

ment on a report in the French

newspaper Le Monde that it will

unable to confirm the figure.

Dec. 23.

Mobil Acts to Buy 25% of U.S. Steel

Tuesday.

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Mobil said late
Wednesday it had filed with the
Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice for permission to acquire up to 25 percent of U.S. Steel Corp.'s 89,2 million

Mobil, which currently holds 450,000 U.S. Steel shares, said the additional shares would be purchased in the open market. Mobil said the purchases of U.S.
Steel shares would require a 30day waiting period - to Jan. 8 -

under the Hart-Scott Rodino Act.

Mobil said that purchases would have to wait an additional 20 days if either agency requests additional information concerning the plan. Trading in U.S. Steel's stock was

halted by the New York Exchange on Wednesday, but it closed Tuesday at \$50.125 a share. That would make the cost of 25 percent of its stock approximately \$1.2 billion.
U.S. Steel said it would have no immediate comment on Mobil's

On Tuesday, the FTC voted unanimously to seek a court injunction blocking Mobil's acquisi-

predict a drop in U.S. GNP of 0.5 percent in 1982. The sources were In the OECD's last forecast for the United States in July, it predicted GNP growth of I percent in 1982 after growth of 2.4 percent in

FTC should "put its resources into the horizontal areas," paying clos-est attention to the activities of companies that compete head-on in the same markets. Combination

tion of Marathon Oil, but it did so on grounds that could permit the takeover by a joint Mobil venture with Amerada Hess.
The action, which had been

viewed as a possible signal of the FTC's merger policy intentions, was based on the commission's concern about competition in gasoline marketing in 10 to 12 metro-

west, an FTC spokesman said late

The request for the preliminary

injunction was to be filed Wednes-

day or Thursday and, if the injunc-

tion is issued, it would bar Mobil

from purchasing any of Marathon's stock or assets for 20

days after the judge issues the or-

der. Mobil's hands already are tied by a court order, however, while U.S. Steel is free to to complete its

The FTC said in announcing its

action that the request for an in-

junction might be withdrawn if a court-approved plan leading to the

divestiture of Marathon's "trans-

portation, storage, and marketing assets" were offered.

FTC Chairman James Miller

said the decision is consistent with his repeated statements that the

competing offer for Marathon.

Mobil and Amerada Hess announced a plan Monday for Amerada Hess to take over refining, marketing and transportation properties of Marathon if Mobil succeeds in its \$6.5 billion acquisi-

A Mobil spokesman said the company would have no comment on the FTC action until company officials took a closer look at it.

The decision, which Mr. Miller called "agonizing," was issued af-ter a 24-hour meeting. It drew im-, mediate criticism from two members of the four-member body, who suggested that permitting the sale of Marathon's oil resources will limit the supplies available to independent marketers.

"The implication of the commission's action is that Marathon can. be stripped of its crude oil reserves without a negative impact on competition from price-cutting independent marketers now buying from Marathon," said FTC member Patricia Bailey in a statement. Commissioner Michael Pertschuk also issued a statement suggesting that depriving Marathon of crude reserves "will undermine this procompetitive role."

The FTC's Bureau of Competition rejected several consent agree-ments proposed by Mobil before issuing Tuesday's decision. But officials refused comment on the negotiating role the joint venture with Amerada Hess played in the days before Tuesday's limited action was issued. One FTC official said the order "was not done so as

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Steelworkers Propose Acquisition of Kaiser

New York Times Service NEW YORK -The United Steelworkers of America has proposed the formation of a nonprofit corporation to acquire all the common stock of ailing Kaiser Steel Corp., or at least a controlling interest, the union announced. Kaiser last month said it planned to phase out its only

steelmaking facility, which is in Fontana, Calif. A union representative said Tuesday that the proposed company, to be named Kaiser Esop Inc., would set up an employee stock ownership plan to buy out Kaiser's current stockholders at a price yet to be determined and to satisfy Kaiser Steel's creditors on repayment of Kaiser debt. Kaiser has rejected two takeover offers, the latest for \$399.6 million, by a group headed by Stanley Hiller of San Francisco.

Bank Seeks to Block Chemical-Florida Merger

MIAMI — Southeast Banking Corp. of Miami has asked the Federal Reserve Board and the Florida state comptroller to block the proposed merger of Florida National Banks of Florida with Chemical New York

Southeast, which has offered \$260 million for all of Florida National's stock, contends in a suit filed Tuesday that the proposed merger of the Florida holding company with Chemical would violate state and federal

Chemical officials said later they were confident of the legality of the merger, which would take place only if interstate banking becomes legal. Chemical's offer is estimated at about \$300 million, with an initial in-

KBB to Cut 1,300 Jobs in Restructuring Plan

AMSTERDAM - Koninklijke Bijenkorf Beheer, a group of retail stores, is planning major restructuring measures, including the climina-tion of 1,300 to 1,500 jobs, it said Wednesday. Its total work force is

The measures should enable KBB to return to profits in 1984, it added. The group said the loss for the year should not be lower than the 9.6million guilder (\$3.91-million) pretax loss for the first half of its year ending Jan. 31. KBB made a net profit of 16.1 million guilders in 1980-

By George Anders

AP-Don Janes

currency accounting spelled bad news for mul-

tinational companies the past few quarters.

Many drug, computer and consumer-product stocks were dragged down in part because of currency translation losses that bit into earn-

With this week's revision of currency ac-

counting rules, some Wall Street analysts see a bright side to foreign exchange. And even though the changes had been expected for months, analysts contend that the stock mar-

ket has not discounted fully the improved cur-

rency picture for certain companies. While analysis do not expect sharp runups, a few are

identifying currency plays.

Companies are able to restate earnings under the new rules — called Financial Accounting Statement 52 — as soon as this year, or as late as 1983, at their own choice. There has

been a tremendous amount of confusion about what this amounts to," said Lee Seidler, an accounting specialist at Bear, Stearns & Co.
"I'm not sure all of restatement's effects have

58 Companies

Andrew Melnick, research director at L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg Towbin, said he expects favorable restatements "will have a very short-term positive effect" on individual stocks.

There are always investors who don't get the

message until then," he added.

Before this week, the Financial Accounting

Standards Board's raies required that currency

ins or losses from balance-sheet transactions be reflected in carnings. That amplified cur-tency's effect, most notably last summer, when

been discounted, or even most of them."

NEW YORK - The intricacies of foreign-

W. Germans, Swiss Report Inflation Up

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS - West Germany and Switzerland reported increases in their inflation rates Wednesday, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said that inflation was increasing at a double-digit annual rate in most industrialized nations.

West Germany's cost-of-living index rose 0.5 percent in November after a 0.3 percent increase in October, the statistics office said Wednesday.

A provisional estimate issued on Nov. 27 put the November rise at 0.4 percent. The final index stood 6.6 percent higher than in November, 1980, after a 6.7 percent yearon-year increase in October.

Switzerland Wednesday said its inflation rate rose 0.7 percent in November after an increase of 0.3 percent in October. The federal Office of Industry,

Trade and Labor said that the No-

vember rate, if expanded over a year, would produce an annual rate of inflation of 7 percent. The OECD said that while inflation slowed in October in the United States and Japan, it stayed at about I percent for the month in

most European countries. Britain, Canada and France all registered increases in their October inflation rates, the OECD re-

Currency Rule Change May Boost Some Stocks

change losses.

the strong dollar meant sizable foreign-ex-

Earlier this autumn, the Merrill Lynch Mar-

ket Letter identified 58 companies that might

benefit from currency restatements. Companies with more than \$1 a share of foreign-ex-

change losses to offset included Blue Bell, Crown Cork, Kodak, Ford, Gillette, Good-

year, Hexcel, Interpublic Group, Levi Strauss, 3M, Polaroid and Scovill.

for consumer produce companies that restate their 1981 earnings upward. Brenda Landry, an analyst at Morgan Stanley said he believes restatement would push Gillette's 1981 pershare earnings to \$4.10 from \$2.90. Other com-

panies, such as Avon, International Fragrances

and Revion, would reap smaller benefits, she said, because part of their operations are in countries with triple-digit inflation. The FASB's restatement provisions are more

A few computer companies would benefit from restatement this year, according to George Elling, a Bear Stearns analyst. He sin-

gled out Honeywell and Sperry, but noted that neither has said when it would restate. For

other computer makers, such as International Business Machines and NCR, various currency

effects would about cancel themselves out

while Digital Equipment successfully hedged

Favorable Comparisons

Drug companies are being singled out as a first-rate currency play. James Tullis, a Mor-gan Stanley analyst, said that Merck, Schering-Plough, Pfizer and Johnson & Johnson were

the companies hit hardest under the old cur-

#Startion: 1,2143 Intell L

its balance-sheet position this year.

Some of the earliest gains are likely to come

Wholesale Prices Up 0.5% in U.S. finished goods for November was 274.5, which meant dealers had to

pay \$274.50 for the same goods

The 0.5 percent monthly increase in the index compared with

a 0.6 percent rise in October. In

September, the increase had been

only 0.2 percent, and in August 0.1

'82 GNP Drop Seen

cline in U.S. gross national prod-uct in 1982 is expected to be fore-

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the

New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Wednesday, as investors'

uncertainty about the outlook for

the economy and interest rates

tureless. There are a lot of year-

continued to limit the market.

PARIS (Reuters) - Some de-

that cost \$100 in 1967.

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. inflation at the wholesale level moderated in November, rising a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent as lower food prices offset higher en-

ergy costs, the Labor Department reported Wednesday.

The monthly change in dealers' prices, if spread out over a year, would represent an annual rise of 6.3 percent — slightly lower than October's 6.8 percent annual rate of increase, the department said.

With only one month left, inflation for the year is certain to be less than the 11.8 percent whole-sale average for 1980. Through November, inflation at the whole sale level stood at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.4 percent, Labor Department officials said.

"The numbers suggest we are continuing to make moderate but steady progress in bringing infla-tion down," said deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes.

Edward Yardeni, chief economist and vice president of E.F. Hutton, said of the climb in November prices: "Business is lousy, and commodity prices are coming down. The recession is doing some good on the price inflation front." Food prices dropped 0.5 percent in November, the result of ample

reacy rules, with Squibb, Warner-Lambert, Abbott Labs, SmithKline and Upjohn close

behind. "I expect them to do quite well now,

not on a two-day trading basis, but because of

their long-term fundamentals," Mr. Tullis said.

1982 to restate their earnings, he said. That will provide them with favorable comparisons against depressed year-earlier profits. Conceiv-ably, the dollar could weaken sufficiently next

year that the companies "would end up with

significant currency gains under the old ap-proach, and wouldn't want to restate until

Mr. Melnick disagreed. "The majority of companies probably will restate in 1981," he said. He added, however, that companies in cyclical industries will be more likely to put up

with the weaker 1981 figures, to get better

A countervailing factor would be the desire

for higher 1981 earnings at companies with management-bonus plans, said Mr. Seidler. "Management doesn't like to hear this, but it's significant," he added.

Most restatements are not likely to come un-

til full-year 1981 earnings are reported early

next year. But a few companies may restate

Noticeably absent from the lists of currency plays are the international oil giants, despite

their hefty foreign exchange losses earlier this

year. With producing nations cutting their dol-lar prices per barrel, "currency isn't what's going on in oil stocks," said Anne Gregory, editor of Merrill Lynch's Market Letter.

She said she would "never buy on the basis of currency alone." But she said it can be the seing on a stock that is attractive already.

earnings comparisons next year.

nine-month earnings, he said.

Most drug companies are likely to wait until

end cross currents, but no real crops and high levels of pork and trend," Newton Zinder of E.F. beef production. Energy costs rose 0.9 percent in November, mostly Hutton said. Analysts also said the market's the result of the recent OPEC decichurning action the past few days was normal following a strong adsion to set a unified price for crude vance over the past three weeks in

The Producer Price Index for which the Dow average climbed 48 Treasury financing which would result from large budget deficits could drive interest rates higher, they said.

Stock Prices Mixed on New York Exchange

President Reagan, who met with economic aides Tuesday, has deferred decisions on new taxes to The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 6.47 at 888.22, but cut the deficits, the White House declines led advances by a small margin as volume eased to 44.81 said. The president was to meet with Republican congressional million shares from the 45.14 milleaders during the day to discuss lion traded Tuesday.

Analysts said trading was feathe matter.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Wednesday he will be disappointed if the administration cannot win another \$150 billion of budget cuts over the next three

He said he doubted the administration would seek tax increases that go much beyond the \$22 billion proposed by the president in

Analysts said unofficial administration forecasts that the budget In corporate news William Cashell, vice chairman of Amerideficit could exceed \$100 billion in can Telephone & Telegraph said each of the next three years contin-

capital markets next year than the \$6.5 billion raised in 1981. He said that more money will be

enerated internally by AT&T and that the company expects to have greater cash flow next year. Sperry said Wednesday it

holding preliminary talks on the possible sale of its Sperry Vickers division, which makes hydraulic and fluid power systems. A Sperry spokesman said the company has been approached by potential buyers, which he declined to name.

IC Industries said Wednesday that it had received tenders for 2.65 million of its own shares prior to the expiration of the proration period Tuesday night. IC, which offered to pay \$36 a share for up to 3 million of its shares, said all shares tendered will be purchased.

General Foods said Wednesday it agreed to sell its Burger Chef Systems unit to Hardee's Food

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UAW Reverses Its Policy, **CURRENCY RATES Allows Reopening of Pacts**

stringent in those cases.

DETROFF — In a major policy change, the United Auto Workers executive board decided Wednesday to allow its bargaining coun-cils to renegotiate current con-tracts with the depressed auto industry if workers approve.

UAW President Douglas Fraser said the hourd voted to reverse its previously strong stand against pre-negotiations concessions be-cause times have changed. The situation is distressful and things have changed considerably" since the national agreement was negotiated maye than two years ago.

More than 193,000 autoworkers are on indefinite layoff, while cars in November sold at the slowest The executive board was consid-

ering contract concessions requests from American Motors and International Harvester. The board's move — seen as connewhat of a face-saving action — leaves the thorny concessions decision up to workers at Ford,

General Motors, AMC and Volks-

augen of America. "Each situation is different, and economy, it was no longer satisfac- union's Canadian arm.

tory to have one rigid policy," Mr. Fraser stud.

The action allows the union's tention to stand unless workers at the individual companies decide otherwise. Formal contract neactiations for the autotract negotiations for the auto in-dustry are scheduled to start in September.

Workers at Ford and GM last March turned down a request for concessions similar to those granted Chrysler in the midst of its eco-

Mr. Fraser refused to predict and whether concessions would be any granted any automakers, and he lists refused to speculate on particular

"There are all these possibilities but there's so much conjecture," he said. "All we're saying is if the Ford section bargaining team and the GM section bargaining team choose to do so, they can do it. At one it might be a sound decision to reopen, at another a sound decision not to respon."

The decision followed a six-hour session of the board Tuesday. The only dissenting vote among the group — which consists of 18 local representatives plus eight union ofwe reached the conclusion that be-cause of the deterioration of the Robert White, who administers the

1983," he added.

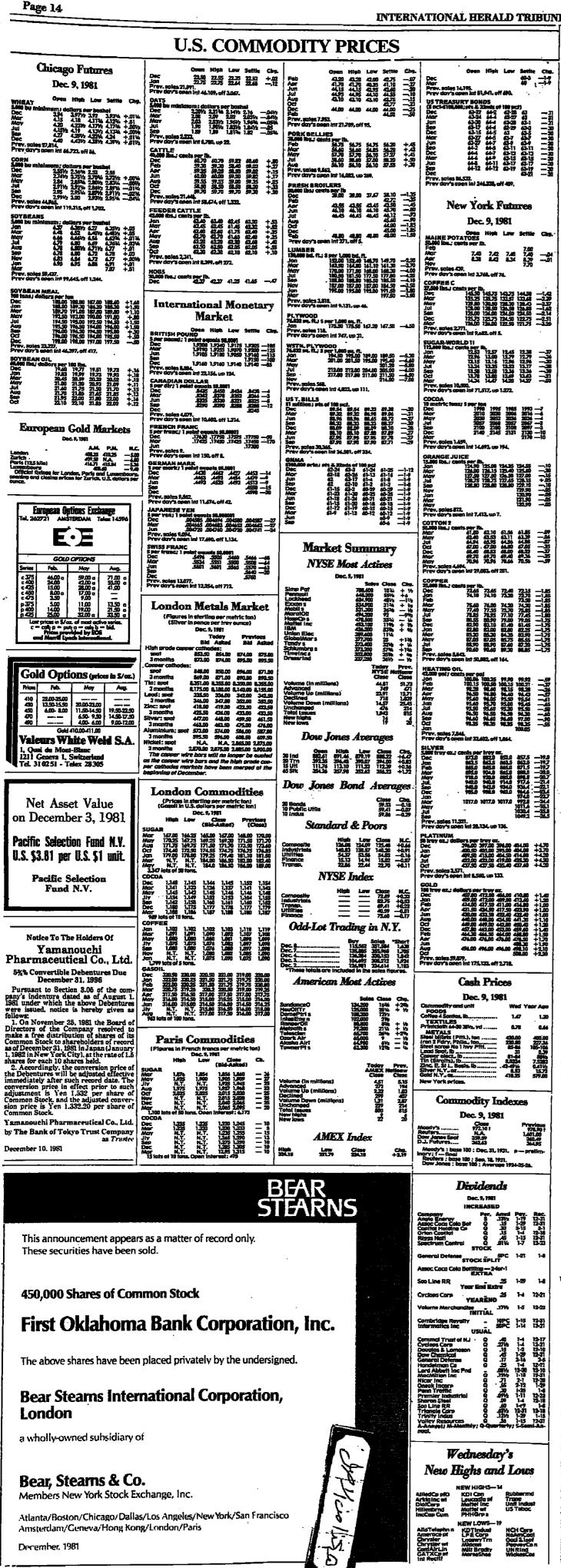
interbank exchange rates for Dec. 9, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

D.M. P.F. II.L.
4771 189.45 40.25 0.2818
73.775 17.94 4775 11760*
4372 — 25.51 11842
— 4378 19.755 2.371.46
2.379.2 54.52 712.25 —
1.9755 0.4664 0.1759 0.8564*
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Austroline 5 0.977
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Singapore Banks **Issue New CDs**

SINGAPORE — The Singapore branches of four foreign banks said Wednesday that they launched the first floating rate certificates of deposit denominated in Singapore dollars with four separate issues totalling 95 million Singapore dollars (\$46 million).

The issuing banks are American Express International Banking Corp. with 30 million dollars; European Asian Bank and Banque Nationale de Paris with 25 million each; and Bank of America with 15 million.

The issues have all been subscribed fully as

The issues have all been subscribed fully as private placements, mainly by local individual and corporate investors, and the funds raised will be used to meet the borrowers' long-term local lending needs.

This is the first time banks have used float-

ing rate Singapore dollar CDs, but the issuers said it is not a step toward internationalizing the currency, a move that has been discouraged by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

aged by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. The move represents a shift in policy by the MAS, which previously had blocked moves to launch floating rate CDs in Singapore dollars, although it allowed fixed rate issues, banking sources said.

The banks declined to give the interest rates but recent floating rate CDs on the Singapore market have carried spreads of ¼ percentage point above Singapore interbank offered rates. The maturity on the Bank of America issue is two years while the others are for three years.

Bank of America also is launching a 15-million-dollar one-year fixed rate negotiable CD,

Bank of America also is launching a 15-million-dollar one-year fixed rate negotiable CD, but the bank declined to reveal the spread.

Lead manager for all the floating rate CD issues is the Discount Co. of Singapore, which is 40-percent owned by Singapore's Post Office Savings Bank, 25 percent by United Overseas Bank, 20 percent by Gillett Investments of Loudon and 15 percent by Chartered Bank.

Officials from the four issuing banks said they moved into this new instrument because

they moved into this new instrument because they were currently funding long-term loans on 30- and 60-day money and wanted to secure funds of six months and longer.

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Du Pont to Sell \$2 Billion in Assets by 1984

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

WILMINGTON, Del. — The hairman of Du Pont, which acnuired Conoco two months ago, aid that his concern would sell natural resource assets valued at 22 billion in the next three years to selp retire some of its \$7.1 billion

The chairman, Edward G. Jeferson, said Tuesday that "a siz-able piece" would be sold next year, but declined to specify what assets he had in mind.

Mr. Jefferson's remarks were made at the opening of a two-day gathering at which executives of stock on the New York Stock Ex-change dropped after the merger ement last July, with some analysts expressing misgivings.

Doubling in Earnings Seen As Mr. Jefferson put it, even Seagram Co., which owns 21 percent of Du Pont as a result of its attempt to acquire Conoco, "saw the combined company more posi-

tively than some here today." The huge chemical and energy company expects to more than

Du Pont and Conoco are scheduled to speak to more than 200 512.84 a share, with most of the securities analysts and portfolio growth coming from the companian agers. The price of Du Pont's interest in energy, polymers, ny's interest in energy, polymers, chemicals and specialty businesses. But the forecast assumes that the price of oil will increase 2 to 3 percent above the rate of inflation, a hypothesis many analysts here dis-

> "If they are right on oil prices, the merger will be very advantageous, and if not, then it was an awesome mistake," said Robert Maloney, an analyst with the securities firm of Wood Gundy Inc. Conoco is the ninth-largest U.S. oil

> company. Keith Banks, an analyst with

 Officials working on the scheme have been encouraged by the political backing of Commission vice president Christopher Tugendhat, and by the European Parliament,

which passed a supportive resolu-

tion last month.
But the officials acknowledge

the difficulty of forging closer con-

tacts between bourses with very different trading methods. Lon-don's broker and jobber system,

for example, contrasts sharply with the auction trading favored by the Paris and Brussels exchanges.

Agreement on a List

beginning, perhaps just linking three or so exchanges," Mr. Cru-

Bourses also would have to agree on a list of internationally quoted shares which could be

Opposition to the European

Market System can be expected from small regional exchanges,

particularly in West Germany, which fear a loss of interest in

smaller companies if investors can trade better-known shares across

Companies that already trade

shares internationally to take advantage of periodic price differences are also likely to raise objections if that market is opened to all

But they played down the impact that differences in national

exchange control regulations and

capital transfer taxes would have

on any Europe-wide market, not-

ing that international share trans-

actions already take place despite

investors, the officials said.

ickshank said.

traded between exchan

national borders.

the barriers.

"We may have to make a small

Home Insurance, a subsidiary of the City Investing Co., said analysts were concerned that a slow growth rate in Conoco's earnings could be a drag on Du Pout's per-

Harry Flavin, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said there seemed to be an inconsistency in Du Pont's projections for increased demand for oil and its own conservation program. Move to Coal

The company, Mr. Flavin said, has plans to move from a 17-percent dependence on coal to a 70-percent dependence by 1990.

"Other companies are taking the same steps," he noted. Mr. Jefferson said that "the present recession could adversely affect the first half of 1982," with the low point occurring in the first quarter of next year.

He said that "the company is strongly dedicated" to improving its overall financial flexibility. One of Du Pont's priorities is to reduce its debt-to-capital ratio from the 40-percent range to the 30-percent range in the next several years, Mr. Jefferson said.

Of Du Pont's total debt of \$7.1 billion, about \$3.8 billion was incurred as a result of the Conoco acquisition. The company paid \$7.3 billion in cash and stock for Conoco. At first, Du Pout was paying 20 percent interest on the \$3.8 billion, but Mr. Jefferson said that in the last few weeks the company had put \$2 billion in private placements at about 13.4 percent and another \$1.1 billion in other credit instruments carrying interest rates of 14 percent to 141/2 percent.



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Efforts for an EEC Stock Market Increase; **Bourse Differences Lead List of Obstacles**

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS - The EEC Commission is stepping up efforts to create a community-wide stock market to rival the U.S. system and encourage more funds to flow into European securities, Common Market officials said. The focus of its efforts has shift-

ed from harmonizing rules and procedures of the existing national bourses to fostering closer trading links between them, they said.

Two consultants, appointed by the commission and the European Economic Community's committee of stock exchanges, are to start work on plans for a European Market System next month, they

The aim is not to create a single European stock exchange, the offi-cials said, but to take advantage of communications advances to allow transmission of buy and sell orders from one exchange to another for shares listed in more than one

"The European market system would allow investors to buy or

sell securities on any EEC bourse to take advantage of the best price," said Christopher Cruickshank, a commission stock market

specialist, in an interview. The commission believes this would encourage competition be-tween exchanges and help divert funds, from bank deposits and

other sources, into securities by giving investors more choice. The consultants will be concentrating on three areas central to the creation of such a market, Mr.

Cruickshank said. The first will be establishment of an EEC-wide communications system to allow transmission of

prices between bourses. There would also have to be a mechanism for electronic transmission of buy and sell orders, as well as a clearing system for payments and share transfers, he said.

Exchange of Information

Stock exchanges have already made a small move in this direc-tion with the exchange of historic price information through the socalled Euronet system, the officials said.

Yamani Sees No Changes In Oil Prices Through '82

ABU DHABI -- Oil prices will not change until the end of 1982 "even if the dollar goes down," Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said

Wednesday. "I have no doubt about that,"
Sheikh Yamani told reporters moments before the 62nd regular conference of OPEC began bere. Sheikh Yamani said that the oil

cartel was thinking of a "nice Christmas gift" for the industrial-ized world, but refused to say more. He said the "gift" would besome known by the end of the conerence on Thursday.

Sources said Sheikh Yamani night be referring to a lowering of sell the same high-quality crude at all price differentials—a \$4 prems \$37.50 a barrel. Industry sources hty oil ioated closer to markets. The premum is attached to the \$34 a barrel

In an opening address, In-ionesia's Oil Minister Subroto old the conference that the past wo years have been bectic, and hat the current difficulties facing DPEC require maximum solidar-

United Arab Emirates Oil Min-

300 N Pemex to Issue Notes in Swiss-Franc Sector

ZURICH — The Mexican state nergy company Petroleos Mexi-anos will raise 75 million Swiss rancs (\$41 million) with a private Britain larement of five-year notes brough a syndicate headed by wiss Bank Corp., bond market ources said Wednesday.

The notes carry an indicated eld of 814 percent, but lines conitions will be set early next week. he sources added that it was posble the offering could be in-reased to 100 million francs.

ister Mana Saced Oteiba also noted the necessity of "placing the general interest [of OPEC] above the individual interests" of the various member states.

He complained about the glut on the oil market, but stopped short of suggesting a cutback in production. Mr. Otelba also said oil prices will remain frozen until next December.

Libyan Oil Minister Abdel Salam al-Zagaar complained to reporters that Nigeria's oil selling price of \$36.50 a harrel was too low. Nigeria had to bring down its price because demand for its product dropped.

. The Libyans and the Algerians said the Libvans have been to to match the Nigerian move by offering their customers a \$1.25 perbarrel discount.

Meanwhile, in Wilmington, Del, Jack Marshall, Conoco exec-utive vice president, said Libya is preparing a new oil-price package for a number of companies that have a production sharing contract with Libya. He was not able to

COMPANY REPORTS

venue and profits, in millions, are in local currences unless otherwise indicated

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BANKAMERIC INTERNATIONAL Page 16 **Toronto Stocks** Closing Prices, Dec. 8, 1981 **Montreal Stocks** Closing Prices, Dec. 8, 1981 Weekly net asset value

Canadian Indexes

France, Laos to Restore Diplomatic Relations

Relations were broken off in 1978 when Laos accused the French government of encouraging its citizens to flee the country. It closed the French Embassy in Vientiane after the French government allowed refugees from the

1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on December 7, 1981: U.S. \$93.93

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Lloyds Bank International The National Bank of Washington

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Crocker National Bank

RepublicBank Dallas, National Association

Republic National Bank of New York (Panama) Inc.

The Saitama Bank

The Saudi National Commercial Bank

Shawmut Bank of Boston NA

Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking

The Tokai Bank,

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

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Agent Bank

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Other Stock Markets

Hong Kong



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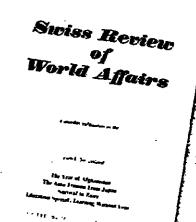
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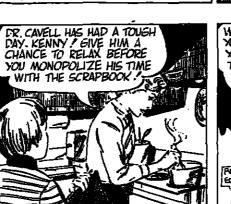












JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Brish I see

Print answer here:

Imprimê par P.I.O. - 1, Brulevard Ney 75018 Paris

Jumbles GUARD AGENT BOUNTY GIBLET

Answer: Stared at the motorcyclist-"GOGGLED"







Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INFEG

RAWLD

ASOURE

EMBALC



MIGHT BE

COMBAT PILOTS

IN SPACE SUITS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)







DENNIS THE MENACE



"We've been bobbin' for bananas in the Jello!"

THE MINDS OF BILLY MILLICAN

By Daniel Keyes. 374 pp. \$15.50

Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

NEGOTIATIONS for the contract-to write this book were rather complicated — as most things in the hife of Billy Milligan were complicated. To show his qualifications, Daniel Keyes sent a copy of his novel, "Flowers for Algernon," to a sort of committee which examined and discussed it: "That week Allen, Arthur and Billy took turns reading the novel." Keyes

"When they were finished, Billy said to Arthur, 'I think he's the one who should do the book." Arthur agreed, but Ragen, another member of the group, thought the book should not be written because it might reveal crimes he had committed. Allen sug-gested that it would be easy enough to deny anything incriminating, and Ra-gen was finally persuaded by the prospect that the book could make a lot of

This might be the account of a fairly ordinary committee meeting except for one point: Allen, Arthur, Billy and Ragen all use the same body — Billy's - which they share with 20 other perwhich they share with 20 other persons (not, they insist, "personalities") of varied age, sex, talents, nationalities and religious beliefs. Billy Milligan is the first multiple personality to be publicly identified by his real name, extensively observed in public mental health facilities and made the subject of midely reported litination. subject of widely reported litigation. The reason for all this public identifi-cation is that some of the personalities are criminal; and Billy, the public personality, had to stand trial on charges of robbery, kidnapping, rape and as-sault with a deadly weapon — activi-ties of which he was totally unaware.

Billy spent a good part of his life being unaware. Arthur, Ragen and the others "put him to sleep" in 1971, after he attempted to commit suicide, and he remained unaware - out of control of his own actions - until late 1977, when he woke up in jail. Arthur, the organizer and intellectual of the group (who had taught himself Arabic, among other accomplishments) has devised a strict set of rules for that six-year regency period; many of Billy's "tenants" were banished entirely because of socially undesireable quali-ties. Others would be allowed to hold the "spot" — the control center for public actions, communication, etc. from time to time, in situations suited to their particular abilities (which ranged from cooking, painting and playing golf to martial arts, lock-pick-ing and the handling of explosives or electronic gadgetry). Allen, who had considerable public-relations skills and probably the best techniques for coping with day-to-day reality, would be the usual "front man" for en-counters with the outside world. Ar-thur would make the basic decisions in non-threatening situations, but Regan (a Yugoslav of unusual strength, agility, and skill with guns and knives) would take over when there was danger. Others had highly specialized roles, usually connected to the reasons for which they had been conceived in the first place. David, for example, an 8-year-old who was the "keeper of pain, or the empath," entrusted with absorbing all the hurt and suffering of the others; or Mark, 16, sometimes called "the zombie," who would take care of monotonous labor — or just stare at the wall if he had nothing else to do; or Jason, 13, the pressure valve. who would release the others' pressure

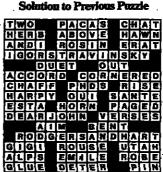
who does what The youngest of the 24 people in Billy is Christine, a shy, pretty 3-yearold who was brought into existence in Billy's early years to provide "com-panionship for a lonely child." She re-mains 3, Arthur explains, because "It

sometimes by screaming or throwing a tantrum and would absorb their bad

memories, causing partial amnesia.

Daniel Keyes supplies a complete, annotated list of characters at the beginning of the book — a considerable

help to the reader in keeping track of



became important to have someone who knew little or nothing about what was happening. Her not knowing was an important protective device. If William had to hide something, she would come on the spot and draw or

play hopseotch or cuddle the little Raggedy Ann doll."

Other characters were generated to help cope with various crises of Billy's childhood, which was anything but happy. His father, a professional comedian, committed suicide; his stepfather left him (and his various after egos) scarred with scaring memories of beatings, sexual abuse, and one traumatic incident where he was threatened with burial alive.

The development of different per-sonalities to cope with different problems is an ingenious ad hoc solution, but the various personalities in Billy did not always communicate with one another and his life became almost ummanageable. He would suffer frequent lapses of memory from periods when his own personality was not on the spot, and he would be called a liar because of memory failures or because a person who was not Billy was using Billy to speak truthfully for himself. For example, most of his personalities remained virginal long after one had had his first sexual experience. This sort of confusion and the implications that he was insane or a confusion of the limit of the li criminal finally led him to his suicide attempt while he was in high school and then to Arthur's establishment of the rules for what might be called the Billy Junta. Another ad hoe solution - one that worked well enough most of the time but sometimes failed abys-mally-during what the Billy group would call "mix-up times," when Arthur and the other leaders would lose

din th

control and others would take over.

These others were often the undesirables who were normally kept in seclusion: Philip, a petty criminal; Kevin, who dealt in drugs and masterminded a drug store robbery; April, "the bitch," whose only ambition was to kill Billy's stepfather. A special case is Adalana, a 19-year-old lesbian who suffers from loneliness and yearns for sex as a way of communicaing; she is allowed to take the spot occasionally for her cooking and housekeeping skills. Billy's most serious legal problem in the book stems from three occasions when Adalana abruptly preempted the spot and he gan making love to women while one of the other characters was engaged in obbling them at massing. robbing them at gunpoint. The courts called it robbery, abduction and rape - adequate descriptions of what happened, but the total reality is some-

what more complex.

Complexity is, in fact, the keymide of the Billy phenomenon and equility of its treatment by Daniel Keyes. The challenge of first imearthing this story "
(buried in many partial and often conficient memories) and then telling it intelligibly was a daunting one. He has carried it off brilliantly, bringing to the assignment not only a fine clarity but a special warsuli, and empathy a for the victim of circumstances and mental failings that made "Flowers for Algernon" one of the most memorable novels of the 1960s.

Like the novel, the nonfiction work ends with a special flavor of intense anguish. The Ohio system of criminal --justice was worfully inadequate to deal with a problem as unusual as that of Billy Milligan — and when he was turned over to the state's public mental health system, the results were hardly better. Billy Milligan (as Keyes tells the story — and his case is convincing) fell into the power of the wrong people repeatedly at crucial points. In the basic decision between retribution (in the name of public safety) and an attempt to rehabilitate him (in the name of common decency), the wrong choices seem to have been made again and again. At the end, after many ups and downs and some promising efforts to integrate his various selves into an effective, functioning personnelity, the selective. ms various serves into an effective, functioning personality, the epilogue finds Billy slowly disintegrating in a maximum-security institution for the criminally insane. He calls the place where he is now "the Dying Place," and he tells Keyes in a letter: "We, I am a freak, a mistit, a biological error. We all hate this place that it is inhere.

We all hate this place, but it is where we belong."

His story is an incredibly unhappy one, but at least he has found the right person to tell it.

Joseph McLellan is a member of the

staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE.

....By Alan Truscott

reached after East began with a lead and played a diamond. By read-weak two-bid in hearts and West car-ing the position accurately, he would ried him to game. South's successive doubles forced action from North, whose eventual four no-trump bid asked his partner to pick a minor suit. After winning the opening heart lead in dummy, South saw that his main hope was to score three spade tricks. Since the spade ace was likely to be with West, one obvious chance was to find East with jack-8-x. This was not the position, but nevertheless South had good chances after drawing trumps ending in dummy and leading the spade ten.

In practice, East ruined the defense chances by failing to cover with the jack. The ten forced the ace, and the rest was easy. A later finesse of the spade nine allowed South to discard two diamonds from the dummy and make his game.

If East had covered with the jack, South would have played the king. An inspired duck would now defeat the game, but West would no doubt have taken his ace. South would then have had the opportunity to demonstrate his considerable skill in dummy-play. He would have ruffed the heart re-

THE contract of five clubs was turn, crossed to duranty with a trump then have developed a squeeze or an end play, depending on the course of

the defense NORTH (D) **4105** 3A 🗸 **♦ 18743 ♣**QJ732 WEST EAST **♦J43 ♥J1072** VKQ9843 **♦QJ65** SOUTH **▲KQ97** . \$ A92 **4AK1085** North and South were The bidding: Pass Dbl. 4N.T. Pass West led the heart jack.

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):

Some Storm Clouds Over Nassau

By George Vecsey New York Times Service

NASSAU, the Bahamas — Muhammad Ali may be sealthier than some people think. His fight may be sicker han anybody could have imagined.

At least Ali has the endorsement of the doctor who exanined him most recently. The financial status of the fight cems shaky even to the promoter, James Cornelius, who

and Tuesday, "We're just trying to give Muhammad Ali a slace to fight. We're just hoping to break even."

But there are signs that the light will fall far below that: fickets are being openly scaled down and the number of eats has been dropped to 11,000, although Cornelius still slaims there will be 6,000 more.

On this island of turquoise waters and blue skies, the igning Ali is preparing for his Friday night fight with Trevor Berbick in a half-empty makeshift stadium. He shatowboxed in his final public workout Tuesday, then stomised he would "make the press bow down to the mas-

er" Friday night. Ali is much more confident about the state of his health than about the fight. Asked if he was satisfied with the financial conditions, he muttered hoarsely. "I got paid \$3

million, maybe \$4 million, I don't know — I'm not worried, I don't know...." The voice trailed off.

Cornelius, Ali's Los Angeles-based friend who set up a Bahamian corporation, Sports Internationale, to produce the fight, has been bustling from meeting to meeting with-out giving much information about the fight. But Tuesday he was cornered by a few reporters during Ali's workout

Two weeks ago, various published reports said that only 3,000 tickets had been sold, but Bahamian officers in Sports Internationale insisted that U.S. travel agencies had accounted for half of the 17,000 tickets.

The latest report is that only 2,000 tickets have been sold. Tuesday, Cornelius, a tall man in a black suit, said: "We've sold 5,000 tickets. They are going fast, very fast."
But he admitted his company would be happy to break
even, and added, "I'm not making any money out of this.
I'm a poor man. Please don't ask me any other questions."

Seating and Satisfaction

Last week the supermarket outlets dropped the price of \$50 tickets to \$10 for Bahamians. Comehus told reporters there were "exactly 17,192 seats" at the arena under costruction. But Melvin Pace, foremen of the crew, said the number of seats was dropped from 17,000 to 11,000 last week — "from 27 rows of bleachers to 12."

There are only 12 rows in evidence at the arena. There were nearly no seats at all. Pace says he and his crew were "half an hour away" from returning to North Carolina last week when "we received some satisfaction."

He meant money.

The Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre is a modest complex

of a running track, recreation facilities and a baseball stadium with about 2,000 permanent seats. Near the ticket office are photographs and statistics of the four Bahamians who have played in the major leagues: Andre Rodgers, Tony Curry, Edison Armbrister and Wenty Ford.

On another wall is a reminder for the lans: "Watch Your Mouth and Tongue; Remember the Ladies and the Kids."

Despite being several days behind schedule, Pace predicts the arena will be ready by Friday afternoon. Workmen are finishing a rough cement wall that would hold back the crowds that may or may not arrive.

Medical Doge

There is no lack of medical information about Ali. Two weeks ago the promoters released a report from the UCLA Medical Center that said he was in fine shape. Monday, Dr. Harry Demopoulos of the New York University Medical Center visited Ali.

The two had met through Clint Eastwood, the actor and a mutual friend, and Demopoulos, a pathologist and an associate research professor, had agreed to test Ali earlier this year. "There is no evidence of any damage to any vital organ or system," Demopoulos said at Monday's workout.

Later the doctor repeated his findings for a reporter who had just got off the plane from New York and was ushered into the descriptions. into the dressing room. The boxer was lying on his couch after the workout, clad in a robe, as an aide massaged his feet. Ali's eyes followed the doctor's face, as if Ali wanted to hear the evidence over and over again.

"Not only was there no evidence of damage, but the physicians were surprised by the positive things we found," Demopoulous said. "We discovered that Muhammad's blood vessels were the blood vessels of a young man. If you didn't look at the number 39 in the age slot, there is no way you could tell. He's in excellent condition for any activity, and that includes fighting. I do not mean just for this fight.

I mean for years to come."

But what about the slurred speech, which many people

have noticed about Ali in recent years?
"The slurring is real, it is there," Demopoulos said. "But if you examine fighters who are what we call 'punchy,' you will find it is there all the time. With Muhammad, it come and goes. He came into my class and talked to the med students on the meaning of life, with great wit and convic-

"His slurring of speech is more like a valedictorian flubbing his speech, stuttering and stammering from nervousness. It is a psychosocial response from fatigue, from boredom. I have seen it come and go, depending on who he was talking

"The neurologists say they don't need sophisticated equipment to measure punchiness. They just listen. They said Ali is not punchy."

But even if Ali is not in as bad a shape as his former physician. Dr. Ferdie Pacheco, and others fear, should he be



Ali in the Bahamas. 'I'm not worried, I don't know. . . .

fighting at nearly 40? Isn't there a point when athletes lose an inch off their fastball, can no longer go over the rim? "Maybe in some athletes," Demopoulos said. "But look at the red-belt karate experts in Japan. They go on until they're 50 and 60, bearing men who are 21. We have an old president, who has the toughest job in the world. He was shot badly and nobody said. 'Mr. president, you haven't recovered from the wound. He did. Look at conductors who lead orchestras at the age of 70 or 80.

"Some people are unique." At that, Ali pointed his index finger at his forehead He is proud of being unique, and his medical health is more certified than the financial health of this fight.

Phil Mahre Edges Stenmark by:15 In Opening Slalom of World Cup

Wednesday's setback, saying, "Anybody still can win the Cup."

Mahre agreed, downplaying the rivalry between himself and Stermark. "There's no duel between

Ingemar and myself," he said. Confident

But he also admits to having plenty of confidence in his racing

this year.
"I made mental notes last season when I was winning," said Mahre, "and I refer to them now

on the courses.
"I know what I need to do to

In a race dominated by veteran skiers, Paul Frommelt of Liechten-

stein and Italian Piero Gros placed

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy — Phil Mahre of the United States handed Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden his second setback in two days by winning the World Cup season's first slalom race here Wednesday.

Mahre denied Stenmark his 63d World Cup victory by 15 hundredths of a second — a victory that would have finally put Sten-mark ahead of Austrian Annemarie Moser-Pröll and alone atop the all-time World Cup winners list.

Top Form

The 24-year-old Mahre, already in top form and seeking a second straight World Cup title, mastered the two heats on the icy Miramonti track in a total time of 1 minute. 38.89 seconds.

In the four days since the season started, Mahre has posted one vic-tory, one second-place finish and has taken a combined title for a commanding lead with 70 points in the overall standings.

Mahre, who had won two slaloms last season, skied two faultless heats, clocking the second-fastest times in both. Mahre looked a little surprised after his victory "because this is the first slalom I have run in three

But he was happy with the victory on a slightly ice course, which dropped 170 meters (about 560

feet).
"I feel pretty good," Mahre said moments after his triumph. "I tend to think I do better in the slalom than in the giant slalom."

Stenmark was the fastest skier in the first run, but had a poor second leg. He took a gate too wide at midcourse and lost precious time. Stenmark, who edged Mahre by .36 of a second in the first heat, finished .15 behind overall with a

time of 1:39.04. Italian veteran Paolo de Chiesa skiing his best slalom in three years, clocked the fastest time in the second heat, 50.92 seconds, and finished third overall.

Stenmark, a three-time World Cup champion who refuses to risk his legs in the grueling downhill races, was displeased with the layout of the course.

"I think the gates were set a bit too straight," he said. "I lost some of my concentration as well." Organizers of the race used ex-

perimental "rabbit" gates that spring back to an upright position after racers brush against them.

The new gates will be used at the world championships in Schladming, Austria, which begin Jan. 27. Stenmark, who was third in Tuesday's giant Slalom at Aprica

to Joël Gaspoz of Switzerland and

fourth and fifth, respectively. Steve Mahre, Phil's twin brother, finished 11th, after drop-ping six places from the first heat as a result of an error at the same gate that perhaps cost Stenmark a

Steve Mahre came down before Phil — and quickly relayed the

tricky spot's conditions to his brother by walkie-talkie. Slalom specialists such as Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia and Alex-ander Zhirov of the Soviet Union all finished far back.

In the overall standings. Stenmark is in second place with 35 points, followed by Swiss downhill

specialist Peter Müller with 30. Men's Stolom

1. Phil Mahre, U.S.A., 1 minute, 38.89 second
2. Incentor Steamork, Sweden, 1:39.84
3. Poste de Chiesa, Indy, 1:39.84
4. Poul Frommett, Liechtenstein, 1:39.85,
5. Piero Gros, 1:04.88
4. Jarrie Fiddsmes, Norwey, 1:48,80
7. Fronz Gruber, Austria, 1:40,81
8. Sita Strand, Sweden, 1:40,91
9. Christian Orielnsky, Austria, 1:41,38,
10. Morc Girordelli, Luxembours, 1:41,49,

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Werld Cop Stan 1. Phil Mohre, 70 points. 2. Stanmark, Swiden, 35. 3. Peter Muller, Switzerian 8. Tani Burgler, Switzerland: Vater v, Soviet Union: Leonard Block, Aus n Krizal, Yugoslavio, and de Chieso. 13



... I know what I need to do to win.

And in the Best-Athletes Category: The Envelope, Please. Angeles Lakers of the National winning and so motivated by mon- er, thinks Bill Shoemaker, pound

By Bill Shirley

Las Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Most professional basketball players can't hit major league pitching, finish a marathon, pole vault as high as a basket or return a Roscoe Tanner serve. But as a group, in the view of a majority of experts polled by The Los Angeles Times, they are the best athletes playing any sport

Rating the athletes were sportswriters. sportscasters. coaches, an orthopedic surgeon and professors of kinesiology, the study of human muscular move-

Webster's defines an athlete as 'a person trained in exercises. zames, or contests requiring physial strength, skill, stamina, peed, ... The Times asked the xperts to consider the "... lurability, flexibility, agility, rand-eye coordination - or, in the case of soccer, foot-eye coordina-

The athletes were also measured against a composite ideal athlete defined by Dr. Robert Kerlan, an arthopedic surgeon, the Los Angeies Rams' team doctor and founder of the National Athletic Health Institute. Such an athlete, Kerlan said, would have the:

· Heart and lungs of a marathon runner.

• Legs of a ballet dancer. Arms of a champion boxer.

 Abdominal and back muscuature of a top gymnust.

· Neck of a weightlifter or footrall player.

the experts said, best exemplifies all these qualities.

Boxers and tennis players received strong support, but two of the most violent sports, football and bockey, and the second (to football) most popular game, baseball, were hardly mentioned.

The choice of basketball as No. l is not surprising to those who have watched its tall, graceful players manuever skillfully around 4,700 square feet of hardwood with the agility of gymnasts and the stamina of boxers. Some have better hand-eye coordination than magicians and leap higher than springboks.

Dancers and Draftees

Pro basketball is a ballet, says New York Times columnist Red Smith; if Nureyev and Baryshnikov had taken up sport instead of dancing they probably would have been basketball players. Longtime National Football League coach George Allen thought so highly of basketball players that he drafted some — hoping to turn them into defensive backs.

Jim Bush, UCLA's track and field coach, said many basketball players would be outstanding in his sport, "I can't think of any sport that is more demanding than professional basketball," he said. The great players can do almost anything. They can shoot fantastic scores in golf without hardly playing. They can play tennis. They are

Bush has observed them closely for many years, paying particular attention to John Wooden's champronship teams at UCLA and also working three seasons with the Los

Basketball Association. "Kareem [Abdul-Jabbar] could have been a great triple jumper," he said. "And Wilt Chamberlain was an out-standing track athlete."

Said ABC announcer Keith Jackson: "Basketball produces a unique athlete." NBC's Dick Enberg rated basketball No. 1 among team sports for the quality of its athletes, giving them high marks for strength and endurance.

Dr. Raymond A. Snyder, profes-sor of kinesiology at UCLA, singled out the sport for its demanding speed, endurance, balance and hand-eye coordination. Kerlan said the players he has tested rated well in endurance, flexibility and overall physical condition.

Not all those polled chose basketball first but the majority ranked it either first, second or

Some splendid moments worth preserving: Magic Johnson or Larry Bird playing basketball. Bill Shoemaker on a horse, Nadia Comaneci on a bar or beam and Wayne Gretzsky or Dorothy Hamill on ice skates. Tony Dorsett or Earl Campbell running with a football and Sebastian Coe or football and Sebastian Coe or Steve Ovett running a mile. Pete Rose playing baseball. Bjorn Borg or John McEnroe hitting a tennis ball, Sugar Ray Leonard dancing and jabbing in a ring, Edwin Moses skinming over hurdles and Lyng Sugan carthing a part Lynn Swann catching a pass.

These remarkable athletes have something in common: They are specialists, the products of an era when athletes are so obsessed with

TAC Upholds LAAF

The Associated Press

RENO, Nev. — The governing body for U.S. amateur track and

field rejected a final bid Tuesday

to reinstate discus thrower Ben

Plucknett, barred for life from in-

down a motion to ignore a ruling by the International Amateur Ath-

letic Federation based on IAAF

tests that indicated Plucknett used

steroids in a meet earlier this year.

Steroids add to muscle bulk and

the U.S. record of 233 feet, 7 inches (the world mark is East German

Wolfgang Schmid's 233-5), remains eligible for domestic meets.

NBA Standings

BASTERN CONFERENCE

Son Diego 4 12 Jos 8
Trestley's Reselts
New York 125, Denver 122 (Lucius, Sydin 25, Richardson 22; English 28, Versiewesse 24), New Jersey VE. Allondrich 86 (S. Williams 16, O'Koran 17; Cries, Johnson 18, Regilla 14), Chicage 118, Indiano 116 (Thesa 26, Greenwood 21; Check 26, Chaese 24), Delice 126, Union 127 (Apullyn 24, Vincent 16; Dentiey A. Griffith 31

Dantiev 24, Gristim 21).
Spottle 107. Houston 96 (Williams 29, Shelton 17; Molecule 20, Horston 25).
Les Angeles 102. Washinsten 40 (Hilpon 24, Williams E., Johnson 22; Sellord 21, Califon 17).
Geton Sixte 122. Portland 108 (Proc 37, Kine 27; Functon 26, North Thompson 17).
Son Chen 171. Procedin 110 (Brooks. Writisms 21, Taylor 23; Johnson 28, Robbson 191.

totas yasaan Masyindibu Maa Abuk Bosjou

Pincknett, who on May 16 set

increase an athlete's strength.

The Athletics Congress voted

ternational competition.

On Plucknett Ban

ey that virtually all of them concentrate on one sport

"the world's greatest athlete." Even Jim Thorpe and Jackie Robinson who, in times when games were played more for fun than wealth and fame, earned that singular honor by excelling in several, probably would have focused on only one today.

UCLA's Morehouse said the best athletes are boxers. "If a boxer lacks one of those qualities you [The Times] mentioned, he's dead," he said.

The Times' Murray also chose boxers No. 1 for much the same reason. They have speed, endurance and are in superir condition, he said, "and they also have to be prepared for somebody trying to kill them. In other sports the vio-lence is unintentional; in boxing you're trying to kill someone.

world's best athlete." Red Smith: "Boxing probably demands the greatest physical sacrifices. Nobcdy in any other sport achieves anywhere near the state of physical perfection as a boxer who has to go in there for 10 rounds and take those shots to the

belly and chin." Kerlan: "Probably nobody is in better shape than a heavyweight fighter who is ready to go 15 solid rounds. As far as stamina, power, strength, lean body mass and heart and pulmonary endurance are concerned, boxers are very good."

When Kerlan examines athietes he tests them for the functions of muscles — suength and endurance - lean body mass, ilexibility and heart-and-lung endurance. The athletes who get the highest marks are jockeys, "probably because they have no off-season."

But what really surprised Kerlan and others was the jockeys' cardiac/pulmonary endurance. "People don't understand how much of that they use in riding a horse," he said. "They think they just sit up there."

Smith, a longtime racing observ-

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

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Tuesday's Result								
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(18), Bridgman (16), Piett (6), Histon (5), McA.								
dem (1), A. Shesher : 121, Tardet (217, P. Shasar)								

(18). Frycur (9)). Transactions

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MILWAUKEE—Announced the retirement of
Sel Bondo, third common, and normed our seecless descript to the prescript monoport.
NEW YORK—Retired Soo Leopus markeys:
the the 1962 season.

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19, on the injured reserve Inc.

COLLEGE.

MCNECSE STATE-Morred Hubert Backs head football coach.

PRINCETON—Named 7-m G/Conne i head SO, ARKANIAS—Actionated the recommend A Jimmy Porker, need to the tooth.

for pound, might be the best athlete in the world. "He's extraordi-Today there is no such person as nary," Smith said. "He has stamina, quickness, agility, judgment and guts, and I know he'll beat your brains out in tennis and knock your eye out in golf." But if Bush had been prejudiced

enough to select his own sport over basketball, he would have been influenced more by pole vaulters than decathletes or middle-distance runners.

"The best all-around track athletes are world-class pole vaulters," he said. "They not only have to be fast, they have to be gymnasts and tremendously strong to go that high into the air."

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A pro basketball player, most of **Probation for UCLA**

LOS ANGELES - The University of California (Los Angeles) basketball program - the most successful in college history - has been placed on two years' probation and banned from tournament play this season for National Collegiate Athletic Association violations ranging from reduced apartment rates for players to giving a recruit a T-shirt.

The senctions, announced by the NCAA late Tuesday, include probabiling the team from participating in next spring's NCAA and National Invitational Tournaments. UCLA will be tournament eligible again in 1983. The team's second-place finish in the 1980 NCAA Tournament was also veided because some violations affected the eligibility of two players at the time of the event. The school is required to return its troohy and the awards given

UCLA has a record 10 national titles and 60 NCAA Tournament victories. It lost to Louisville 59-54 in the 1980 championship game.
In addition, UCLA has been told to "disassociate one representative of its athletic interests from participating in any recruit-ing activities on behalf of the university in the future."

The school had been informed of the impending probation sev-

to the ineligible players, who were not named.

eral weeks ago. It is unlikely to appeal.

Football Review The NCAA also said its investigation included a review of the penalty imposed in August, 1980, on the UCLA football program by the Pac-10 Conference. Related to violations of academic standards, the penalty barred the school from bowl games follow-ing the 1980 season and required UCLA to forfeit six games from

additional football sanctions.

The earliest basketball violation cited by the NCAA occurred in The earliest baskeroal violation close by the seriest and was replaced by 1977, two years after John Wooden retired and was replaced by Gene Bartow. Bartow coached for two years, then was replaced by Gary Cunningham, who coached the next two Larry Brown was the Bruin coach for two years thereafter and Larry Farmer took

over prior to this season.

Part of the NCAA investigation dealt with the acquisition of

The NCAA upheld the Pac-10's action but did not hand down

cars for four freshman players during the 1979-80 school year. The players are Rod Foster, Michael Holton, Cliff Pruitt and Darren Daye, all now juniors and members of the varsity team.

The NCAA also found violations of rules governing extra benefits to student-athletes including financial aid, recruiting inducement, entertainment and local transportation.

Those violations primarily involved two enrolled students and two prospective recruits and included furnishing them with apartments at reduced rates, co-signing loan notes for cars, arranging for complimentary basketball tickets to be scalped, giving a recruit money for personal use and providing meals and entertainment

for recruits and their families. One of the team's assistant conches was charged with giving a

recruit a UCLA T-shirt.

An Attack? Forget It!

any wrongdoing with regard to the \$1,000 he accepted from the Japanese magazine Shufumotomo for an interview given by Nancy Reagan. The Justice Department has decided there is no reason to go any further into the matter, and has accepted Al-

len's explanation that he took the envelope stuffed with cash, gave it to his secretary, and then forgot about it, until the money popped up eight months later in a safe in his office.

Since the Jus-

tice Department is satisfied, I'm satisfied with the outcome of the investigation. But Trenchant, who works down the hall from me, still thinks Allen should go as the president's national security adviser.

Trenchant said, "He was cleared of wrongdoing, but not of being absent-minded. Nobody wants a guy as national security adviser who forgets.

"Everyone forgets," I said.
"Yeh, but when the president's national security adviser forgets it could mean the end of the world. Suppose the president calls up Allen some night and says. Is it Honduras or Nicaragua we're supposed to send helicopter gunships to?' and Allen says, 'I forget.' How do you think the president would

"He probably wouldn't sleep too well," I said. "But just because Allen forgot about the \$1,000 from a Japanese magazine doesn't mean he forgets everything."

"Oh, no. What about the charges that he forgot to list the clients he represented when he had a consulting business before he went into the government. Allen claims a White House lawyer told him he didn't have to list them. Then he was asked the name of the lawyer and he said, 'I forgot.' "

Nobody can be expected to remember every lawyer's name in the White House," I said. * * *

"The national security adviser to the president is supposed to have everything on the tip of his tongue. That's why he has immediate ac-

WASHINGTON — Richard an airfield in the Middle East. He doesn't know whether to put it in North Yemen or South Yemen."

"What difference does it make?" "North Yemen happens to be our client, and South Yemen is being supplied by the Soviets," Trenchant said. "Suppose Allen has forgotten this and he tells the president 'South Yemen,' because he has it mixed up with South Ko-rea. We might build an airfield for Soviet planes."

"That's ridiculous. I know for a fact that Alien has a large map on the wall of his office and our friends are marked in green and our enemies in red. He'd never get the two Yemens mixed up."

"Okay, let's take the worst case situation any national security adviser has to deal with. One day the president calls up Allen and says, 'Where is the button I have to push in case the balloon goes up?" Allen says, 'I think I gave it to my secretary on the day after inaugu-ration.' And the president says, 'I have to know where it is right now.' Allen starts looking all over the office for it, but can't find it. His secretary doesn't remember Allen giving it to her.

"Let me continue. The only other person who knows where the button is is Secretary of State Al Haig. Allen calls up Haig and asks where he kept the button when he worked in the White House. But Haig is suspicious, because he thinks this is just another ploy in the guerrilla war the White House is waging against him. So he gives Allen a lot of doubletalk, which Haig is very good at.

"Now here we have a president of the United States, who doesn't know where the button is, his national security adviser, who has forgotten, and the secretary of state, who won't tell him. Eight months later they find the button in a filing cabinet in the Executive Office Building. How would you feel about that?"

"So you're saying the president should not take back Allen even if he's cleared on all the charges?" I

"I'm not saying he should be fired, but he should be put in some nonsensitive job like the Office of Management and Budget, where if you forget something it doesn't

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Rod Stewart: Back to Real Rock?

By Robert Palmer New York Times Service NEW YORK — The history of rock 'n' roll is essentially

a rags-to-riches story. The music of poor whites and poor blacks merged in the mid-50s to become the most popular music in the United States. Through it, performers from poor or middleclass backgrounds have risen to undreamed-of pinnacles of stardom and earned substantial for-

Rod Stewart grew up in working-class north London, the son of a Scottish-born construction worker. He supported himself as a street singer and grave-digger before becoming one of the most popular and distinctive rock singers of the 70s. Now 36, he lives as a tax exile from Britain in an exlusive area of Los Angeles.

The relationship between material success and creativity seems to be particularly problematic for rock stars; there is such a thing as too much success. Stewart has been attacked by critics and younger rock musi-cians for his lavish Hollywood way of living, which reached a nacle of sorts during the late 70s when his former girlfriend, Britt Ekland, sued him for \$15million in "palimony."

Slipping Into Disco

Stewart's responses were an out-of-court settlement and a phenomenally successful album called "Biondes Have More Fun" — the title referred to his penchant for blondes, from Ekland to Alana Hamilton, the actress he married in 1978. The album included a song called "Da Ya Think I'm Sexy?" that be-came a huge hit but was also a fall into the banal shadows of disco. It was seized on by his detractors as proof that his songwriting had deteriorated

markedly.

But like the Rolling Stones,
Stewart seems to have found his second wind. He is on a fourmonth tour of the United States and Canada, and on Dec. 18 his performance at the Los Angeles Forum will be televised worldwide, and simulcast on FM radio, via satellite hook-ups. The ad hoc network for the show will reach 85 percent of U.S. television-owning homes and millions more around the world.

"Tonight I'm Yours," his new album, is his most consistent and satisfying LP since the early '70s. even took a stroll off-camera to give her center stage. "Let's face



When he appeared in New York recently, he brought along the most impressive band he has ever led. He readily, if somewhat ruefully, admitted that these improvements were a response to what many fans had recognized as a deterioration in his work.

Stewart's marriage, his first, seems to have been a turning point. He was once a renowned drinker, and when he was living with Ekland, his life sometimes seemed to be a ceaseless round of Hollywood parties. He has drastically cut back on his drinking, and according to his wife, "We hardly ever go out now. We'd rather stay at home."

In New York, the night before his performance on "Saturday Night Live," Stewart visited the Ritz to hear Tina Turner, who donned a Rod Stewart look-alike wig and sang several of his songs. On the spur of the moment, he invited Turner to sing a duet with him on "Saturday Night Live." The song, "Hot Legs," was a frothy piece of self-delectation the way Saturday Saturday Night Live." the way Stewart and his band of the late '70s performed it. Turner made it genuinely sexy; Stewart even took a stroll off-camera to

it," he said later, "rock 'n' roll is basically about sex." Later still, he amended that. "Musically," he said, "what you also need to make good rock 'n' roll is a good bass player and drummer." He has them in the bassist Jay Davis and his new drummer Tony Brock. His present group is rhythmically as-sured, with inventive soloists,

and notably lacking in inflated

"Tonight I'm Yours," the new album, is equally winning, and it alludes, directly or indirectly, to almost every phase of his varied musical career. First, he was a folk singer, then an early star of the mid-'60s British blues boom, then a hard-rock screamer with the Jeff Beck group, then lead vo-calist with the lively and some-times chaotic Faces. When his longtime friend and song-writing partner Ron Wood left the Faces to become a Rolling Stone in 1976, the group disbanded, and Stewart put together the first band he could call his own.

On "Tonight I'm Yours," these phases are recalled by a song, an arrangement, a vocal ornament, or a fragment of a lyric. And Stewart's determination to build his bands around three electric

guitarists has finally born fruit. Each of the three who works for him now can do a number of things well, but all seem to prefer ensemble playing to soloing.

Traces of disco rhythms linger in Stewart's music, but in the songs "Tonight I'm Yours" and "Young Turks," he and his band have bred an ingenious hybrid from disco's evenly pulsating eighth-notes and the more syncopated rhythms first popularized by Chuck Berry in the 1950s. "Young Turks," the first song from the album to be released as a single, is Stewart's account of a young couple who run away from their homes, head for the West Coast, move into "a two-room apartment that was jumping every night of the week," and live happily ever after. The lyrics casually drop details that make the two protagonists come alive. tewart has often been a wonderfully vivid lyricist, but in "Young Turks" he outdoes himself. The lyrics of "Tonight I'm Yours" are more predictable, but it has an attractive melody and momentum and a ravishing, carefully constructed instrumental break.

Two songs celebrate Stewart's renewed commitment to firstrate rock 'n' roll. "Only a Boy" is a still life from the singer's last day as a schoolboy, which was also the day he decided to make rock his life. "Tora, Tora, Tora" is a wildly careening celebration of rock life on the road.

"What I'm really looking forward to is getting back on the road with the boys," he said before his current tour. "I guess that's kind of adolescent." He stirred the drink he had been carefully nursing and grinned. "But I can hardly wait."

The Stewarts seem happily married, but nothing has dulled his appetite for the rough-and-tumble of a rock tour.

One suspects that this all-but-uncontrollable urge to go barn-storming is precisely what separates the rockers — the performers for whom rock 'n' roll is not just a medium but a calling from the entertainers, who happen to be using an accessible popular idiom. Rod Stewart is a rocker, but with his new band, his new attitude, and "Tonight I'm Yours," he has returned to



Bill Blass escorts Diana Vreeland to the New York ball.

PEOPLE: Met Museum Link Mass Chic Met Museum Launches

party given by the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Costume Instinute for its exhibition. "Eighteenth Century Woman," was the most expensive charity affair in New York — and certainly the best attended, Hebe Dorsey reports from New York. The purpose of the exhibition (open to the public Dec. 16 until August) is, to quote the press release, "to celebrate the unique way the 18th-century woman of fashion used her femininity, her elaborate dress and her coquetries to influence the men and, through them, the politics, eco-nomics and aesthetics of that era." The result is about 125 costumes marking fashion landmarks of the 18th century. Just about everybody in town swept in, often with entou-rage, as well as many designers and celebrities — Henry Kissinger and celebrities — Henry Kissinger and Raquel Welch, William S. Paley and Evangeline Bruce, Estee and Joseph Lander, Arthur and Carol Suzberger, Douglas Fair-banks and Claudette Colbert, Louise Newsleyn, and Arnold Louise Nevelson and Arnold Scaasi, Mary McFadden and Pa-trick Lannan, Oscar de la Renta and sexy-jeans king Calvin Klein. Haiston was executing Bianca
Jagger and Perry Ellis was hugging
Papiline Tricoro I for hus and papiline ine Trigere. Last but not least, Bill Blass with the belle of the ball, Diana Vreeland, former editor of Vogue and New York's empress of fashion. For the last 10 years, the legendary Vreeland (who writes about Allure while everybody else is still stuck on Style) has turned the austere Costume Institute into the best show in town. Since her first exhibition, a Balenciaga re-

trospective, she has drawn millions.

At \$350 a head, the 550-guest

of people to the Met, with records broken by the 1976 Russian sch-bition, which drew 840,000 people. . . . * * . *

In Liverpool, the city where John In Liverpool, the city where light Lemon and The Beatles rose to fame, thousands of fame from all over the world held an all-night vigil, one year after he was shot and killed in New York. They stood in silence with lighted candles at a 13-foot fiberplast statue showing the former Beatle wearing jeans, one hand giving the peace sign, the other helding a guitar. Earlier they took next in a memori-Earlier they took part in a memorial service and listened to a rock concert. Cynthia Newscek, 23, tra-veled from Minnesota for the anni-versary. "I knew I just wanted to be in Liverpool today no matter what anyone else was doing," she said. "I grew up with John Lenson and his music like so many people of my generation, And I still miss him."

Actor Robert Wagner has re-turned to work on his television se-ries "Hart to Hart," nine days af-ter his actress-wife Natalie Wood drowned. Production on the popular ABC series had been shut down last week as the actor secluded himself in his Beverly Hills home. Wood's body was found Nov. 29 floating in the ocean off Santa-Ca-talina Island, where she and Wag-ner and actor Christopher Walken had been spending the Thanksgiving holiday aboard the couple's yacht. ABC said the production delay on the series, now in its third season; should not affect air dates since the company was several epi-

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